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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 228 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

Million Men Ready To Defend Country

Negus' New Measure To Reinforce Army

MUSSOLINI'S IMPOSSIBLE TERMS TO GENEVA

ETHIOPIA WELCOMES COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS | *ITALIAN ATTITUDE CREATES HOPELESS SITUATION*

Laval As Champion Of League

While on the one hand Abyssinia has replied to Geneva accepting the proposals of the Committee of Five, Italy on the other hand, is reported to be waiting for fresh proposals as basis of negotiations.

Practically Hopeless

In the circumstances the League Committee considers the situation as practically hopeless and is addressing itself to an examination of the particular paragraph in Article XV of the Covenant upon which the future action of the League would be based

Million Men In Field

In the meantime the Negus has taken a new masure, namely, of declaring a general amnesty to all prisoners except murderers. This act would reinforce the fighting force by 50,000. A million men, it is stated, would be put on the field against Italy should hostilities break out.

MILLION MEN ON THE FIELD

The Negus Declares Amnesty To Prisoners

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 23.

It is estimated that the Ethiopian Army will be increased by 50,000 as a result of the Negus latest remarkable measure which is no less than the release of all prisoners except murderers on condition they join the army. All fugitive robbers have likewise been pardoned. Many of these men are of exemplary bravery and have distinguished themselves in previous campaigns.

The measure, however, is not without drawbacks, as army commanders have to take the most stringent measures to prevent looting. For instance, several hundred realeased prisoners among the feudal troops from Koulo tried to steal and slaughter cattle and sheep belonging to the peasants. The police had to take forceful measures.

"Reuter" reliably learns that the Abyssinians are now in a position to mobilise just over a million men but not all of them can be armed with rifles.—Reuter's Special.

'IL DUCE' WILLING TO NEGOTIATE?

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, Sept. 23.

Grim determination to remain hopeful is evident from the morning newspaper comments on the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. The fact that Sgr. Mussolini has not replied to the Committee of Five's proposals with his usual curt negative and that Baron Aloisi has submitted counterproposals are considered grounds for refusing despair.

But few papers go beyond "Pertinax's observation that for the first time in months Sgr. Mussolini shows signs that he is willing to negotiate. "Le Matin" says that the gap between the Committee's proposals and the Duce's demands remains very wide: Italian claims are displeasing to Britain and it is very doubtful if the Committee could satisfy them.

NO HOPE OF CONCILIATION

Committee Gives Up Work As Hopeless

GENEVA, Sept. 23.

The Committee of Five met at eleven this morning. A very pessimistic impression prevails in Geneva. It is feared that the gap between the two standpoints have become unbridgeable. The Committee finds itself confronted with a serious decision to make in reporting to the Council.

The meeting of the Committee of Five ended after a few minutes' sitting. The position is recognised as practically hopeless. Senor Madariaga confers with the two parties this afternoon. Further meeting of the Committee will be held to-morrow to draft its report to the Council intimating its failure to conciliate.

The Italian attitude, which is hostile to all proposals of the Committee remains unchanged and Italy adamantly demands a cession of land adjoining Eritrea and a form of control over Abyssinia proper.—Reuter.

FIVE YEARS' PLAN FOR ABYSSINIA

GENEVA, Sept. 23.

The Secretariat of the League tonight published the text of the proposals of the Committee of Five They follow the lines of the forecasts already given and show that in he Committee's aopinion provision might be made for the League Council to review the plan at the end of five years.—Reuter's Special.

ITALIAN COURIER ARRESTED

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 23.

The Ethiopian authorities at Gondar arrested an Italian courier who was 'en route' to Adowa. The Italian Minister, Count Vinci, is lodging a protest.—Reuter.

NO WITHDRAWAL FROM LEAGUE

ROME, Sept. 23.

It is stated that there is no immediate prospect of Italy withdrawing from the League. She will not do so until she feels driven to it. Her attitude at present is correct, if not cordial. It is noteworthy that the question of withdrawal was not stressed in the press recently.—Reuter.

LAVAL'S FIRM STAND

GENEVA, Sept. 23.

It is understood that Senor Madariaga interviewed Baron Aloisi after the morning's meeting of the Committee of Five but without result. It is stated in the League circles that M. Laval took a very strong attitude at the Committee meeting. One observer remarked he spoke less as the French Foreign Minister, than as the champion of the Covenant.—Reuter.

EBBS AND FLOWS OF GANDHI AGE

Mahatma Represents Indian Civilisation, Says Sardar

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23.

"There have been and there will be many ebbs and flows in the Gandhi Age", declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel opening the "Gandhi week" this evening organised by Jyoti Sangh, a women's organisation.

The Sardar said, Mahatma Gandhi represented Indian civilization in an age when the world was heading towards destruction through war. He would be remembered by generations yet unborn as Rama is remembered.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

FASCIST MOBILISATION

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROME, Sept. 23.

It is rumoured that a test mobilisation of Fascists throughout Italy will take place to-morrow evening. All Fascists have been informed where to report when the summons is received. The signal for mobilisation will be the ringing of all bells and blowing of sirens three times at intervals of a minute. Drummers will also parade the streets beating tattoo. All the shops will close so that the employees can go to their stations, loudspeakers being installed in the principal quarters in Rome and Signor Mussolini for the first time, will address 15 million Fascists by wireless.

BRITISH AND FRENCH INTENTION.

GENEVA, Sept. 23.

With regard to the British and French expression of the intention of recognising Italy's special interests and the economic development of Ethiopia, the Ethiopian reply says that the Government will execute in the spirit in which they have concluded all the existing international treaties concerning the treatment of foreigners and foreign trade. Should it thereafter conclude any economic agreement with Italy such an agreement will scrupulously respect all rights recognised by the treaty belonging to the nationals or protected persons of all powers benefiting. by such a treaty. The reply concludes with declaring that it is prepared to open negotiations immediately with the firm intention of carrying them to a conclusion fair to all the legitimate interests involved.—Reuter's Special.

MOSUL OILFIELDS CONTROL

LONDON, Sept. 23.

It is learned that the statements that the control of the Mosul Oilfields Limited and the British Oil Development Company Limited passed the hands of the Italian interests are without foundation and the resignations of two British Directors' date as far back as last May and in no way due to the supposed acquisition of control by Italy. It is also learned that the negotiations between the Company and Iraq Government for the Construction of a railway connecting the Company's oilfields to the mediterranean coast (for which finance has already been arranged) have now far advanced The Company has adopted this method of transport as it is found even more economical than the pipeline. The Company has recently brought in a single well estimated to give an output of a million tons annually. —Reuter.

KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

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Do Not Miss This Unique Opportunity.

—From B. P. C. C.

TO INITIATE GREAT CHANGES

Linlithgow On His Mission As Viceroy

LONDON, Sept. 23.

"I go shortly to initiate great changes in India," said Lord Linlithgow in his speech at the luncheon given by the International Grocers' Exhibition in London.

He added: "Those changes are the result of many years' development and work on the part of men of different races, creeds and of differing outlook and political views whose one common denominator was the desire to work with honesty of purpose, goodwill and courage towards the future which, they believed, was implicit in the long history of our relations with India.

There are still men of weight and experience who regard these changes with doubt, if not fear. I do not do so myself and it is in the spirit of the Government of India Act for meeting change where it must come with resolution, without backward glances and with our inherited instinct to seek through compromise the path that all can follow, that I recommend you also to face the days ahead".—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN ATTITUDE

(SPECIAL CABLE).

CANBERRA, Sept. 23.

Speaking in the House of Representatives in connection with Australia's attitude in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, M. Lyons said that the Australian High Commissioner at London had been instructed that Australia's policy was close co-operation with Britain in the efforts at a settlement of the dispute and in the maintenance of the League principles.

The Commonwealth Government said Mr. Lyons, was recognising the gravity of the situation and believed that it should not, by word or action, embarrass those striving for a peaceful settlement. While upholding the League principles of collective action, the Government felt that it should not assume that Italy and Abyssinia would violate the Covenant and it would therefore, be unwise to announce in advance the course of action to be followed by the Commonwealth in the contingencies and nature of circumstances which cannot at present be foreseen.

HOWRAH BRIDGE CONTRACT

No Concern Of Govt. Of India, Says Sir M. Zafarullah

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

At question time in the Assembly Sir Zafrullah Khan said that the question of Howrah Bridge concerned the Port Commissioners and the Local Government.

Mr. Satyamurti: Will not the Government of India advise the Local Government that in broader interest of the country the contract should not go out of India?

Sir Zafrullah: I do not think that the Government would be justified in giving such a categorical instruction to the Local Government.—A. P.

LARGER AND FASTER MACHINES

Fleet Of New Flying Boats For Empire Air Lines

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A fleet of new flying boats for the use of the main Empire Air Lines has been ordered by the Imperial Airways. The new machines will be considerably larger and faster than any at present in service. They have a loaded weight of 17 1/2 tons and have a range of 1,500 miles and are expected to have a flying speed of nearly 200 miles an hour. The number of machines required will not be known until the negotiations now proceeding with the Dominions Governments are completed.

MARTIN-CHERTOK CONCESSIONS

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The much discussed concession from Dr. Martin, the Ethiopian Minister in London to Mr. Leo Chertok, the New York Financier was to-day finally elucidated. The concession which was hitherto misrepresented as being between the Ethiopian Government and Mr. Chertok, is now revealed as an entirely private arrangement between the Chertok concerns and Dr. Martin's private holding of about 170 square miles of gold bearing land west of Abyssinia.—Reuter.

FLOOD HAVOC IN BIHAR

RANCHI, Sept. 23.

According to reports of flood in Champaran District, North Bihar, many villages have been totally submerged and the Motihari-Muzaffarpur railway line has breached between Peepra and Chakia. All rivers are reported to be rising and all roads from Motihari have breached and are impassable for motor traffic.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

As a preliminary to to-morrow's meeting of the full Cabinet Premier Baldwin held a meeting at 10 Downing Street with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir John Simon .Before the meeting which lasted less than an hour, Sir Samuel Hoare interviewed the premier.—Reuter.

Lucknow Congress Reception Committee

DIFFERENCES SETTLED

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Mr. Sri Prakash, President of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee, who returned from Saharanpore to-day, informs the "United Press" that a compromise has been arrived at between the two sections of the Reception Committee of the Congress session to be held at Lucknow.

Details will be announced shortly but he says that both parties have arrived at a settlement and will work as one team hereafter. —United Press.

No Compromise Over Press Provisions

Passage Of Cr. L. A. Bill, Funeral Of Democracy

Sapru's Tribute To Eminent Journalists Who Raised India's Status

Passage of the Cr. L. A. Bill means the funeral of democracy.

Provisions opposed to Principles of British jurisprudence and intended to Muzzle the Press.

Responsible Govenment grows under a vigorous and Healthy Press.

If Government followed a wise and generous Policy there would be no Civil Disobedience.

The above are some of the points from Mr. P. N. Sapru's vigorous speech opposing the Cr.L.A Bill in the Council of State.

HEAVY MAJORITY FOR OPPOSITION?

(From Our Specl. Correspondent).

SIMLA: Sept. 23.

Though fifteen members participated in the debate in the Council of State on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill to-day, many more were anxious to speak so that on Wednesday, there will be a few more speeches and Sir Henry Craik, the Home Member himself will wind up the debate.

The result which is generally a foregone conclusion, is estimated to be 12 to 15 against the Bill. while the rest will be for the measure. The Government Whip in the Upper House is not, therefore, very anxious although he was tripped only last week by the elders over the resolution of "spurious drugs."

The tenour of the speeches made to-day has also strengthened the certain chance of a heavy majority for the Bill.

The progressive Party which at one time contemplated walk-out after a statement by the Leader, Mr. Ramsarandass found it necessary in the interests of the Party discipline and to suit the wishes of many members to make speeches opposing the measure at every stage.

The Press found a number of defenders, the staunchest of them being Mr. P. N. Sapru, who earned a well-merited applause, when he mentioned the services of Babu Motilal Ghosh, Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Mr. K. Natarajan in the progressive development of India.

Lala Ramsarandas, Leader of the Opposition thought it wise to appeal to the Government to drop the Bill in the light of conclusive verdict of the Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The galleries were crowded with prominent persons including Mr. Griffiths, the Bengal civilian, and Mr. M. S. Aney, the Nationalist Party Leader. in the Assembly, when the House commenced the discussion of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill as certified by the Governor-General.

Mr. Sloan, Home Secretary, contended that the Bill was designed in the interest of the peace and good Government of India by provisions intended to deal with the possible revival of Civil Disobedience and forces of Terrorism, Communism and Communalism. The Government attached importance to the Bill which they considered essential in the interests of India. The refusal of the Assembly even to take the Bill into consideration resulted in the Bill coming in the recommended form to be accepted or rejected but not to be amended. Mr. Sloan hoped that this restriction of the powers of the House would not influence the attitude of the House in considering the Bill with a due sense of responsibility.

BOGEY OF C. D.

Referring to the Civil Disobedience Movement Mr. Sloan said that this was still a potential danger as revealed by the statements of Congress leaders including Mr. Gandhi. Picketing had become a normal feature of expressing opposition to the Government and causing annoyance to those who differed from the picketeer on religious, economic or political views. The Bill would not apply to peaceful picketing resorted to in industrial areas but only to picketing of a political character.

SETHNA'S ATTACK.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, the first opposition speaker, felt inclined to support the Bill in respect of provisions relating to Terrorism, Communism, and Communalism and was even ready to curtail, if not eradicate the "gutter" Press but as the Bill had come certified to which no amendment could be made he was constrained not to support the Bill. The Bill was apparently intended to make plainsailing for Government at all time; for why should Government make it permanent when it was open to Ministers of the Federal Government to have such an Act. Why not have this Bill for three or five years? Why in perpetuity? This was its chief defect and as the Council by the Governor-General's certification had been deprived of making amendments he had no option but to oppose it.

Whenever any reforms were about to be inaugurated there were repressive laws. It almost showed that Britishers were unable to carry on the administration of India without some repressive legislation or other. Sir Phiroze Sethna congratulated Government for deleting provisions relating to Civil Disobedience itself. He hoped that this had not been done by way of a sop so that the rest of the Bill would be accepted in toto by the Legislature.

Mr. Abdul Hafiz hoped that Government should give careful consideration to the pros and cons before applying any provision of the measure. He supported the Bill.

DUE TO ECONOMIC CAUSES.

Mr. Mehrotra said it was an irony of fate that every instalment of reforms in India was preceded by some notorious repressive legislation and perhaps history was repeated at the present time. Speaking on the merits of the Bill, Mr. Mehrotra expressed the opinion that Communism and Terrorism were due to economic

(Continued on Page 1° Col. 6.)

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Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Under-Matrics for Bank service. Apply stating salary acceptable. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (4875).

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Wanted candidates for Telegraph and Station Master class. Allowance Rs. 28 Uniform, passage and quarters free. Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas 12 Director, Royal Telegraph and Rly. Duties College Bombay No. 20. 4890.

The Key to a Successful Career—Specialised oral or postal training for all Diploma Courses in Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Secretaryship, General Commerce offered to every ambitious man at reduced fees. Alexandra College of Commerce, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (4884).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

15 Monthly 22-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 300-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4790).

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Wanted Inspectors to appoint agents for our Cheap Insurance Schemes and to sell our shares on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 90. Dividend declared 10 per cent. Investment in fully paid-up shares Rs. 100 essential. Apply: Upper India Insurance Society, Limited, Amritsar 3. (4839).

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

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Mixed Crystallized Fruits & Toffees, Super Quality, -|12|- lb. Discount for dealers. Agents wanted Apply Jesrey & Co., Katre Neel, Delhi. (4899)

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Recover Your Claims & Decrees due from Outstations & Native States by referring them to us and save all your bother. Best references. For terms, etc. write to Post Box 526, Bombay. (4894)

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Public Notices

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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One Temporary Receipt No. 21620|58748|49 in respect of ten Shares Nos. 61604|61613 of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, in the name of Navinchandra M. Desai, has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Bombay, 24th Sept., 1935.

(1820)

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of One Meat-Van Motor Lorry to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before 8th October, 1935, at 4 p.m. The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 70|- as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re 1|-. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office,
Dated 20-9-1935.

(1819)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE TATA OIL MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-fourth September, 1935, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.—

1. To receive and adopt the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1935 and the report of the Directors and Auditors.

2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Dinshaw D. Romer who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.

3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji, who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint the Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th Sept., 1935, to 7th October, 1935, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents.
JEH. R. D. TATA,
Director.

Bombay, 11th September, 1935.

1772

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of Ginning Factory at Sindgi by order of Messrs. Munchershaw B. Chothia & Co., Solicitors, advertised yesterday will take place on THURSDAY, the 26th September, 1935, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) in our show room.

D. MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers,
6|12, Bruce Street, Fort,
Tel. No. 2287.

DIABOLICAL MURDER OF MONEY-LENDER

Dacoits Brutally Do Him To Death And Burn His Body

LAHORE. Sept. 23.

The "Milap" reports of the diabolical murder of a Hindu money-lender at Kasur.

It is stated that Chunilal, the victim, was sleeping in his office last night when several dacoits attacked him, opening his belly, resulting in his instantaneous death. He was then set fire to inside the room and only the charred remains of his body were recovered by the police. Cash and jewellery of considerable amount were taken away from his safe which was rifled by the miscreants.—United Press.

Alleged Absconder Arrested

BARODA, Sept. 23.

Due to pluck of Fozdar Nanalal and Naib Fozdar Jagendra Singh, Kasturchand Harilal of village Zhabsachor of Jodhpur State, who, it is alleged, had run away to Baroda after murdering his wife, was arrested.

Arrangements are being made to send him to the Jodhpur State.—United Press.

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Hyderabad Diamond Robbery Case

Municipal Commissioner Arrested

SHEIKHPURA, (By Mail)

There was a sequel to the sensational diamond robbery involving a value of Rs. 10,000 from the palace of one of the near relatives of His Highness the Nizam of Hydrabad by one Nura, when Nathu Shah, a Municipal Commissioner and a well-known commission agent of Nankana Sahib was taken into custody for the alleged purchase of the diamond.

The case has aroused great public interest and the court was crowded. Nathu Shah was at first enlarged on bail but was re-arrested after a few hours on receipt of some confidential communication from Hyderabad police.

It may be stated that Nura who is alleged to being to one of the cleverest gangs of burglars was arrested at Secunderabad and brought here in connection with the case.—United Press.

Muslims In Kashmir State Service

SRINAGAR, Sept. 23.

A Kashmir State communique states:—Pursuant to the Glancy Commission recommendation statements showing the composition of State Departments for the period beginning 10th April published in the Government "Gazette" show that there has been a net increase of 66 in the representation of Muslims in Government service.—A. P.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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No Religious Sanction For Ban On Music Before Mosques

ABOLISH COMMUNALISM FROM MUNICIPAL POLITICS, SAYS HUBLI MAYOR

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, (By Mail).

After its recent triennial election the first general meeting of the Hubli Municipal Borough was held on the 18th September when Sardar Mahabub Ali Khan was elected president for the triennial period next three years. A thickly packed audience of over 2,000 Hindus and Muslims had pressed themselves inside the Municipal Hall.

After his election the Sardar Saheb addressed the gathering thrice on that occasion. In his introductory remarks the Sardar Saheb briefly traced the history of Parties and their formation in the Hubli Municipality from the date of its inception in 1885. Upto the end of the second decade of the 19th century, there were no communal considerations and bias in the formation of the parties. In 1924 for the first time Diwan Bahadur (then Mr.) Kambli was elected president, on what you call a "non-Brahmin ticket" although the Sardar Saheb had not considered it in that light. He was elected president in 1932 and held that honour upto 1935.

HIS HARD TASK

He believed their bestowal of the Honour again for the second time on him was not so much a mark of personal respect and regard in which they no doubt held him, as it was to give him further opportunities in accomplishing several improvements of public benefit which he had been cherishing since a long time and many of which he was not able to undertake or fulfil during his last regime.

He then quoted facts and figures at length in support of the honesty and sincerity of his work during the previous years of his regime.

ALLEGATIONS REFUSED

He complained of reckless allegations of waste in Municipal funds and corruption made against him even by persons who were expected to know better. He was once horrified to see a respectable gentleman making those allegations to his face in private talk. He admitted he on occasions had withheld further expenditure of funds, although sanctioned in the Budget, in cases where he felt that expenditure would not promote the best interests of the public.

As regards the charge of corruption, he explained its utter impossibility in the face of checks and counter-checks exercised by individual members, various committees, Government Auditors and Government Officials. He however admitted the deplorable incompetence of the Municipal staff.

The Sardar Saheb explained that the Commissioner had already suggested reduction of at least 25 per cent in the existing staff on grounds of retrenchment and superfluity.

MINORITIES POSITION

Mr. Amthe rising after the Sardar Saheb said that he had no doubt assisted the members of the Minority Communities to come to power forming a majority party. He, however, declared that he would not hesitate to withdraw his co-operation from them if he found their activities were inspired by considerations other than those of genuine public service and for public benefit. He was acutely pained to see his erstwhile Lingayat colleagues absent at the meeting. He sincerely deplored the differences which unfortunately developed in him and them and finally led to their mutual estrangement in public life.

Replying to congratulations offered by Mr. Pirjade, Pleader, Sardar Saheb said both the Hindus and Muslims were Aryans. And as such foreigners in India. They both lived in Central Asia before they came to settle here. There have been several prophets since the birth of mankind on this globe and each created his following according to the circumstances of his times. But religious beliefs had not altered physiological identities of men and women anywhere in the world. Growing beards cannot make a Muslim any more nor the worship of idols a Hindu. He pointed out there were Hindus who grew beards and that the forefathers of Prophet Mohamad were idolators. As far as he knew there was nothing in Muslim scriptures forbidding music in Mohorrum and Zirait days. He believed what was conceded as a mark of neighbourly courtesy and good breeding on the part of Hindus had now been turned into bigoted religious compulsion. He never concealed this view of the question to his co-religionists in the past and declared his determination to explain the same again and strive to persuade them to give up their fanatic opposition to the playing of music before mosques in the future.

Continuing Sardar Mahabub Ali Khan said he failed to understand why Hindus and Muslims could not live in peace and harmony all over India. He himself was a Muslim but had worked with Hindus all his life without once dreaming of his Muslim identity. It is only during the last few days that he was made painfully conscious of his Muslim religion by the kind solicitous efforts of his friend Mr. Malgi and others.

Concluding he fervently prayed that after the present dust-storm had subsided Mr. Malgi and his friends would not fail to realise the utter injustice and harmfulness of their advocacy of communalism in Municipal politics.

ECONOMIC CRISIS IN ITALY

(Iftu) The Italian financial year closed on 30th June with a deficit of 2,428 million Lire, which without the "extraordinary requisitions for the African colonies" would have amounted to about 1,500 million Lire. It is not difficult to see that these "extraordinary requisitions" refer to the preparations for war with Abyssinia; it is entirely questionable whether the officially announced figure of 1,000 million Lire really covers the cost of these war preparations.

At the same time the National Debt of Fascist Italy was declared to stand at the considerable figure of 105.244 million Lire which, however, does not really represent the total State Debt, basis of calculations from official. Italian sources, the "Economist" early this year estimated that at the beginning of 1935 the National Debt stood at 152,000 to 154,000 million Lire, proving that since the seizure of power by Mussolini the National Debt has increased by 50 per cent. The suspension of the statutory gold cover of 40 per cent. for the bank notes in circulation is a clear proof of the financial difficulties of the regime, which for the sake of a matter of the prestige of its "Power" policy has accelerated the tempo of the ruin which it is bringing upon the country.

Bhavnagar Grants Lakh For Libraries

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 23.

In order to advance library movement in the State, the Bhavnagar authorities have sanctioned one lakh of rupees.

After Baroda comes Bhavnagar to advance the library movement.—United Press.

NEW GOVERNORS FOR SIND AND ORISSA?

Sir L. Graham And Mr. Hubback Likely To Be Appointed

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

It is understood that Sir Lancelot Graham may take leave some time in November, and Mr. Hubback is expected to proceed on leave towards the end of October. Mr. Spence will succeed Sir Lancelot, and Mr. Tallants relieves Mr. Hubback.

It is further understood that the projected leave is preparatory to the appointment of Sir Lancelot Graham and Mr. Hubback as Governors of Sind and Orissa, a point on which considerable speculation has already been indulged in by the press.—A. P.

WOMEN MUST TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF FRANCHISE

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The National Council of Women in India invites the attention of the women of Bengal to the fact that new electoral rolls are now being made up. According to the new constitution all matriculates, graduates and wives or widows of property-holders and any woman who pays not less than six annas as the "Chowkidari" tax or eight annas as municipal tax or income tax in any way must send in their names before September 30.

The National Council of Women in India appeal to all women in Bengal who are eligible for election to send their names for enrolment immediately and exercise to the utmost the extension of franchise which has been granted to women in order to show that they are earnest in taking up the responsibility of citizenship.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Fields, Factories And Workshops

High Rate Of Mortality Among Hotel Employees!

They Can Only Be Saved By Legislation On Same Lines As Laws Abroad

By Dinkar Desai.

Mr. Dinkar Desai, who recently exposed the unbelievable conditions of work of the hotel and restaurant boys of Bombay, gives an idea in this article of the legislation, governing the employment of children in restaurants and hotels in foreign countries.

As will readily appear from a comparison, the provisions of Mr. Bakhle's Bill in the Bombay Council, are very mild as compared with laws prevailing in other countries.

Mr. Desai rightly pleads for public opinion to support Mr. Bakhle's Bill.

In my last article, published in the "Chronicle" of the 10th September, I have shown how miserable is the condition of young workers employed in hotels and restaurants in the city of Bombay. It is the duty of every government of a civilized country to regulate the employment of children and young persons working in various occupations. At the present day the employment of children is regulated both upon an international and national scale. But unfortunately the employment of children as well as of adults in non-industrial occupations such as hotels, cafes and restaurants is still unregulated in India. The purpose of this article is, therefore, to show how the hours in this occupation are regulated by the governments of the various countries of the world and to what extent India is backward in this respect.

Child Labour Laws

As regards the age of admission to general employment including hotels and restaurants, the French labour law does not permit a child under 12 to be employed. Similarly, a child, though over 12, cannot be employed as long as he has not finished his education in the primary school and has not obtained a certificate from the teacher. In Germany the Child Labour Act of 1903 permits only limited work of employees' own children over 10 and of other children over 12 and that too on safeguarding certain conditions. In Great Britain local authorities are granted permissoin to fix the age above 12 for employments specified by them and to impose conditions as required by the local circumstances. In the cantons of Switzerland the age is 14 years for employments in shops and offices. In the United States of America, the General Retail Code permits the employment of a child of 14 or 15 for working not more than three hours a day on six days a week, or not more than eight hours on any one day a week. This is the general law in the U.S.A. But in certain States the age is as high as 16, and it is even 18 in Ohio. In Canada the age differs from one State to another but it is nowhere less than 14. The age of admission to employment in hotels and restaurants in Italy and in Belgium is 14 Labour laws on similar lines are also in force in many other countries both in Europe and America.

Children In Hotels

Coming to the hours of work for children in hotels and restaurants, we find that they are restricted to 52 a week in Great Britain. Overtime work is allowed only for those over 16 and that too on occasions of exceptional pressure. The meal intervals are 3/4 hour when the meal is taken in the shop, or one hour if taken away from the shop. What is more important, a young person cannot normally be employed for more than five consecutive hours without a break of 20 minutes. In the Union of Soviet Republics no child under 16 can be asked to work for more than four hours a day. In most of the States of the U.S.A., the daily working hours for children under 16 are eight, whereas the weekly hours are 48. In Ontario in Canada, boys under 16 and girls under 18 are prohibted from being employed for more than ten hours a day, and 60 hours a week with a rest interval of one hour every day. Similarly in Netherlands, the daily hours of work are nine for children under 18. To take an Asiatic country, no child under 16 in Turkey should be employed for more than eight hours a day. Similar legislation with slight modifications exists in many other countries of the world.

Considering the regulations regarding the conditions of work in various countries as shown above, the provisions contained in the Bombay Shops Bill, which is before the Legislative Council, seem to be quite reasonable and suited to Indian conditions. We have seen above that in most of the civilized countries, the children are not permitted to work in hotels and restaurants for more than 48 or 50 hours a week, whereas section 6 of the proposed Bombay Shops Bill prohibits children only under 18 from being employed in a shop, including hotels and restaurants, for a longer period of seventy hours a week. Under these circumstances Mr. Bakhale's Bill, though modelled on the lines of legislation in Great Britain, admits the fact that India cannot at once go to the same length as the European countries. This only shows that the steps taken by the father of the Bill are very cautious, that provisions in the Bill are introduced only after a thorough investigation into the local conditions and that they are in no way impracticable or unreasonable.

Legal Restriction Necessary

Unless the conditions of employment of non-industrial workers are regulated in India, there is no salvation for the unfortunate restaurant juvenile workers of this country. As long as there is no legal restriction, the hours of work will be long and will necessarily entail long stretches of work without rest. Such a state of things is highly undesirable from the point of view of the health of the workers concerned.

In this connection, it is worth while to mention the various kinds of diseases and sufferings to which the restaurant workers are exposed. Excessive and irregular hours of work, work in places crowded by customers and in a bad atmosphere (tobacco smoke, etc.) the greatest strain of work during the evening and night hours, thus reducing the time for recuperative sleep, working either standing or moving about, bad housing, the opportunities for excessive drinking of tea, are some of the causes which lead to the occupational diseases of this class of workers. Statistics collected by the International Labour Office, Geneva go to prove that from the point of view of age, persons engaged in hotel industry are mainly between 14 and 40. That is the period at which the death rate is lowest and the capacity for work the highest. Above forty years of age the number of the persons employed diminishes, owing to the fact, that on the one hand, too high an age is incompatible with the work demanded, and, on the other, that comparatively few persons remain in that industry beyond that age.

High Mortality Rate

According to the Association of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees of Geneva, the average sickness rate calculated for the period 1903-1910 must be considered very high, seeing that it may reach 10.2 per cent under relatively favourable conditions. But most of these employees avoid absenting themselves as much as possible, for absence due to illness entails losing the daily gratuities which make up an important part of the wages. Recent (1927) statistics of the Leipzig Local Sickness Fund show that the position of the hotel employees is the most unfavourable among the insured members. As regards the death rate of those working in hotel industry, it is above the average total mortality for occupations.

These statistics from the European countries only show the miserable state of the hotel employees as regards health. If this is the state of things in European countries where hours of work are regulated, who can imagine the hopelessness of the occupational diseases to which our unprotected hotel boys are exposed? The only way of improving their condition under the present circumstances would be to create a healthy public opinion in favour of Mr. Bakhale's Bill and to see that it becomes the law of the land.

NEGLECTED COUGH MAY LEAD TO TUBERCULOSIS.

SIROLIN ROCHE

kills the disease germs, cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, and even Tuberculosis in its early stages.

MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND INDIA

Secretary Of State's Letter To I. L. O.

The Secretary of State for India informed the International Labour Office of the action taken by the Government of India as regards the "Workmen's Compensation Occupational Diseases Convention (Revised), 1934."

The Secretary of State forwarded a copy of a letter from the Government of India stating that the Convention had been referred to the provincial Governments for their advice as to the desirability of adding to the Workmen's Compensation Act such of the diseases included in the Convention as are not covered by Schedule III to the Act.

In its communication to the provincial Governments the Department of Industries and Labour points out that the original Convention of 1925 was ratified by India and that the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, were brought into conformity with it. The Department states that the questions for determination are whether the Convention of 1934 should be ratified by India and, if not, whether it is desirable to include in Schedule III of the Act any of the disease mentioned in Article 2 of the Convention which are not already so included.

The diseases mentioned in the Convention and not covered by the Act are stated to be: (1) silicosis; (2) arsenic poisoning; (3) poisoning by the halogen derivatives of hydro-carbons of the aliphatic series; (4) pathological manifestations due to radium and other radio-active substances or to X-rays; (5) primary epithelio-matous cancer of the skin. Anthrax inflection and lead, mercury, phosphorus and benzene poisoning are stated to be all covered by the law as it stands, although in some cases the Convention is said to differ slightly from the Act.

The provincial Governments are invited to forward their views not later than 15 September, 1935.—"Industrial and Labour Information."

PLANNING for AGRICULTURE

International Commission Of Agriculture Meets

The International Commission of Agriculture (International Union of Agricultural Associations) held its general assembly at Brussels and Gembloux (Belgium) under the chairmanship of Marquis de Vogue (France), President. 110 delegates, representing 53 agricultural organisations, attended the meetings, as well as representatives of the Belgian Ministry of Agriculture, the League of Nations the International Labour Office, the International Institute of Agriculture and the International Co-operative Alliance.—The Special Commission for Agricultural Co-operation and the Special Commission for Agricultural Labour gathered at the same time.

PLANNED ECONOMY.

On the agenda were amongst others the following questions: Organisation of agricultural production under planned economy. The edible fats problem. Limitation of pig breeding and fattening (especially attempts made in Denmark and Holland). Detailed reports were presented on these three questions.

The Commission passed a resolution on the edible fats problem, another one on the recent publication of the League of Nations about agricultural protectionism and a third one upon the scheme to set up a permanent agricultural Commission at the International Organisation of Labour.

The assembly devoted special attention to the present condition of agriculture. It came to the conclusion that in spite of the fact that useful measures had been taken in several countries since 1932, condition of agriculture had still grown worse. Therefore the Commission adopted a declaration insisting upon the different requests of its Lausanne declaration and setting up new proposals. The Commission is convinced that the two main problems to be solved in order to overcome the agricultural crisis are the wheat problem and the edible fats problem: on the one side the London Wheat Agreement (1933) ought to be prolonged and improved, on the other side the old civilised countries ought to take measures or improve the existing measures in order to prevent consumption of tropical fats and whale oil to handicap the normal production and consumption of butter and lard. The declaration also lays stress upon the necessity to improve prices of agricultural produce, reduce the cost of production as well as increase consumption.

The International Commission of Agriculture will hold its next meeting, 1936, in Oslo (Norway). It decided that the XVIIth. International Congress of Agriculture would take place in The Hague (Holland, 1937).

TRADE UNIONS IN S. AFRICA

Making Rapid Progress Among Native Labourers

(IFTU) Since the devaluation of the pound in 1932, South Africa, like most of the constituent parts of the British Empire, has received as fillip to her industry, particularly gold mining, the building industry, and the textile and leather industries. Nevertheless, agriculture, which is of very great importance, still lingers in the grip of the depression.

In spite of this fillip to industry, the result of which is that there is already a shortage of skilled workers and, in particular, that the mines are recruiting native labour from neighbouring states, reports show that the wages question and the colour problem produce a situation which it is difficult to understand in Europe. Thus, a short time ago, coloured workers in the iron and steel industry were fined 5s., with the option of four days' hard labour, for demanding an increase of 6d in their wages, which amounted to only 2/6 per shift of 8 hours. They had been given to understand that they could go if they would not continue to work at the old wage. The conviction was the sequel to their leaving their place of employment, which was treated as an act of rioting, and the Judge said: "If you think you can dictate to the whites in the steel industry, you have made a mistake." This judgement naturally aroused the indignation of the opponents of the "colour-bar", particularly because 'in innumerable instances, coloured men, in spite of doing work of equal value, are paid substantially lower wages than white workers, and the wage of coloured men can scarcely be called a "wage".

INCREASING ACTIVITY

Conditions in the Transvaal and Natal are similar. The result is that an ever increasing activity is manifest among the native Trades Unions and, that

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 5).

ESTONIAN LABOUR FRONT

Successful Fight For Wage Increase By Trade Unions

(IFTU)—In spite of the immense difficulties under which the Estonian Trade Unions have to work, as a result of the restriction on freedom of the Press, the prohibition of meetings and police chicanery and persecution, a number of strikes and wage struggles have been carried out in the last few months which were nearly all successful and bear undeniable witness to the organised workers' will for resistance.

SUCCESSFUL STRIKES.

In April 1,500 shoemakers came out on strike in Tallinn for three weeks, obtaining a wage increase of about 30 per cent. and the conclusion of a collective agreement. At the beginning of May, a three-day strike of pottery workers in Tallinn was enough to obtain a wage increase of about 50 per cent. and the conclusion of a collective agreement. In May and June there was a strike of about a month by the shoemakers in Tartu and Viljandi, and another lasting about six weeks by the shoemakers in Parnu, Narva and Rakvere, which all resulted in wage increase. In the middle of May a four-day strike of 300 clothing workers in Tallinn obtained a 25 per cent. wage increase. Strikes were also carried out by the stone-quarrymen and parquet floor-layers of Tallinn to gain wage increases and collective agreements. At the end of May, 150 goldsmiths came out for a week and obtained a collective agreement and a 30 per cent. increase in wages. The largest strike broke out in the middle of June in the textile district of Sind, involving a thousand workers. As the strike looked like extending to the whole of the textile industry, it was strongly opposed by the authorities, as was also the strike planned by five hundred sawmill workers in Parnu, which was prohibited by the police. The authorities could do nothing else than expel the secretary of the Parnu Trade Union from the district, this order only being carried out by the infringement of the parliamentary immunity of the secretary.

More than twenty large strikes have been carried out this year under the leadership of the Trade Unions in Estonia and nearly all have proved successful. The results obtained have given new encouragement to the workers in their fight, and a further continuation of the strike wave is expected.

Molasses Will Improve Indian Soil

The Best Use For This Abundant Commodity Is As Manure, Says Prof. Dhar

One of the chief causes of the backwardness and unproductive nature of Indian agriculture is the lack of proper manures available for the agriculturist. The productivity of the soil has been deteriorating and will go on diminishing unless soil is enriched by use of good manures.

Professor Dhar of the Allahabad University, who has been carrying scientific researches on molasses suggests that the best use for the commodity is as a manure of the soil for it has all the necessary ingredients.

In a lecture to the students and staff of the Agricultural College and H. B. Technological Institute Cawnpore, Prof. N. R. Dhar discussed the uses of molasses. He pointed out that it has been suggested that molasses could be utilised for preparing power alcohol to be mixed with petrol as motor fuel. It has been established from researches carried on in France, Germany, and other countries under the best of conditions only 23 per cent of absolutely dry alcohol can be added to petrol for efficient working. India is at present consuming approximately 8 millions gallons of petrol per year. Hence for mixing with petrol as a motor fuel 200,00,000 gallons of power alcohol would be needed.

The production of molasses at present is approximately 500 thousand tons per annum in our country. As molasses contains approximately 70 per cent of its total weight as sugars and if the whole of the molasses is converted into power alcohol, we can get 180 thousand tons of power alcohol and this is equivalent to 500,00,000 gallons of power alcohol. But India requires only 20,00,000 gallons of power alcohol. Hence, at most 4 per cent. of the total output of molasses could be utilized in this way.

ACETIC ACID.

It has also been suggested that molasses could be converted into acetic acid and acetates. It is a well known process and excellent work in this direction has been carried on in the H. B. Technological Institute, Cawnpore, and it is understood some work is being done in Benares Hindu University's Industrial Chemistry Department. Unfortunately the scope of the use of acetic acid is highly limited in this country and the world production of this commodity greater than the demand. Not even 1 per cent of the total yield of molasses in India could be diverted in the manufacture of acetic acid.

It is clear, therefore, that the large majority of the molasses produced in this country has to be applied as manure.

POTASH FROM MOLASSES.

Recently a patent has been obtained in which the molasses are burnt up and the ash containing potash is placed in the market as manure. This is not a satisfactory process as the energy-rich and useful carbohydrates present in molasses are completely destroyed. The workers at Java and Allahabad have found out that the sugars present in the molasses are the real factors in improving soil fertility. In the process worked out at Allahabad the carbohydrates of the molasses are actually utilised in adding and conserving the soil nitrogen.

NITROGEN DEFICIENCY.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India (1928) reported that the Indian soils are mainly deficient in combined nitrogen and the manurial problem in India is in the main one of nitrogen deficiency. It is a well-established fact that for the healthy growth of a plant and a proper yield of crop nitrogen compounds or combined nitrogen must be supplied to the soil. Just as animals require nitrogen compounds for their existence the plants should also be fed with nitrogenous materials. The uncombined nitrogen present in the air is not directly absorbed by the majority of the plants, and cannot serve as a plant food material. In European and more advanced countries of the world, ammonium salts, urea, nitrates, cyanamide, etc., are supplied to the soil as manures for the nitrogen need of plants and improving the crop yield.

EXCELLENT MANURE.

The experiments carried on in the Chemical Laboratoy of Allahabad University prove conclusively that the combined nitrogen that is the most important substances necessary for plant growth e.g. ammonium salts and nitrates are considerably increased when molasses, the waste product of sugar factories in India, are added to the soil which is well-ploughed. It is well-known that the molasses contain a large percentage of carbohydrates. How is that the addition of carbohydrates to the soil increased its combined nitrogen content? Just as carbohydrates on combination with the oxygen of the air supplies energy to the anima's, the oxidation of the carbohydrates added to the soil with molasses sets free energy, which is utilised in the combination of nitrogen and oxygen present in the soil leading to the formation of nitrates. The nitrates formed in this way on the addition of molasses to the soil, which has been well ploughed, reacts with the carbohydrates in the formation of ammonium salts and traces of amino-acids and that is why an increase in the amounts of the ammonium salts is readily detected on the addition of molasses to the soil, which has been well-ploughed. The ammonium salts thus formed in the soil are exposed to light and air and from nitrates by light absorption. And thus the most important nitrogenous compounds necessary for the plant growth i.e. nitrate is added to the soil when molasses are used as manure.

Researches carried on at Allahabad show that when amounts of

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4).

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Capture The Spirit Of Organisation

MR. MUNSHI'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

Mr. Munshi as the guest of honour delivered an address to the students of the Fergusson College, Poona, on the occasion of the annual gathering on Saturday last. After referring to the tradition of learning which the Fergusson College possessed the speaker referred to the memory of its founders including Lokamanya Tilak and Justice Ranade and its long line of brilliant Principals and professors.

In the course of the address Mr. Munshi said: "You students are not merely to pass your examination or to go into careers and attain success. You are not here so that you may make money in life. Money and the means with which you make it are mere incidents, not essentials of life. These essentials, which you have to acquire during your College career, are two: The equipment to contribute to the civilization of your times and the fundamentals of culture. The bounds of knowledge and science are increasing and your objective must be to arm yourself with the highest knowledge available, so that you may assist in fashioning the civilisation of your day. As lawyers, doctors or scientists you have, directly or indirectly to assist the development of society.

LACK OF ORGANISATION

But more difficult than the acquisition of knowledge is the art of organisation, which you can acquire only in your young, impressionable days. India has unfortunately lacked this art more than anything else. Indians can rise to the highest rank in every walk of life; but they cannot combine for a common purpose. A thousand years' history provides testimony to the internecine jealousies and the lack of organisation with which the Hindus confronted the Mussalmans. The last five years' political history of India again proves how lack of organisation can deprive India even of its legitimate and modest ambitions. The world to-day is a world of gigantic organisations. Political parties as they exist at present do not consist of leaders only, but of millions of average men, women and children. Europe to-day has such parties which run into millions. Business has assumed world-wide dimensions and its organisation is as intricate as it is compact. It is this spirit of organisation which you have to capture in your early days and make a part of your nature. Nations are now vast regiments, not human groups. You will be called upon to make of India a much more efficient organised nation than what it has been hitherto-fore. You must, therefore, learn to live, to feel and to will yourself as a member of that supreme organisation, the Nation.

ABSOLUTE VALUES

The next point and, perhaps, the most important is that you must acquire for yourself certain absolute values in life. They constitute culture. These values are valuable for their own sake; they are not stepping-stones for something more valuable. I deprecate those ideals which want to make education merely technical. Devotion to a family, love, duty the sense of right and wrong ideals have absolute values; they are an end in themselves, not the means. Money and civilisation are means, not an end in themselves. Culture is an end in itself. The joy of reading classics and the inspiration of poetry are irrespective of the age, the position or the means of the person who pursues them. Acquire, therefore, such habits as would give you increasing absolute values in life.

STICK TO YOUR IDEALS

And, above all, rise superior to the corruptibility of modern life. An ideal has an absolute value. The joy of being in tune with one's own ideals under all conditions and circumstances has its own reward. In this respect modern civilisation has made us worse than our forefathers. We, moderns, believe in temporising with everything. Nothing I assure you would destroy the dignity of your soul and the happiness which is your birthright sooner than this habit of temporising. To stick to your ideal at any cost, to try to realise it in the face of every temptation, to back it up with all your life, that is, the true Satyagraha of ordinary life. It may not be given to all of us to be a true Satyagrahi in this sense, but it is within the reach of all to make an attempt. It will alone give you that dignity and nobility of life which nothing will touch and with which nothing can compare.

In this College I find Dakshinis and Gujaratis study together and lead a common academic life. This gives to each the opportunity to learn the best of the other. This is the time to appreciate the good points of each so that in the coming ten years Maharashtra and Gujarat may shoulder to shoulder win political and economical triumphs.

SPIRIT OF TRUE BRAHMIN

To my Gujarati young friends I have one appeal to make. The world is too much with us the Gujaratis. We Gujaratis have lost our traditions of high learning. In Poona you are living in the very midst of such traditions. Here alone you will see the spirit of the true Brahmin, learned, full of ideals, living on a small income, possessing the noblest traditions of ancient simplicity. Acquire from Deccan its love of learning, its spirit of putting learning above everything and transmit them to your own province. To my Maharashtrian young friends, I have also an appeal to make: Our fortunes are welded together, perhaps never to be separated. Try to appreciate the shrewd perception, the business aptitude, the adaptability, the catholicity of a Gujarati. Trust him and you will find in him the best of comrades. On a co-ordination of the best efforts of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat depends the future of the Bombay Presidency.

SANITATION IN ANDAMANS

Craik Denies Charges Of Unsatisfactory Conditions

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

During the question hour in the Assembly on September 20 Mr. Mohanlal Saxena asked:

(a) Are Government aware of an article published in the "Advance" dated 27th June, 1935, on Andamans in reply to Dewan Bahadur Chetti's report? If so, what action did Government take on it?

(b) Is it a fact that the cells in Cellular Jail are smaller than cells in Bengal jails and they are ill-lighted and ill-ventilated? Is it also true that cells situated on ground-floor are damp?

(c) Is it a fact that rain-water leaks inside some of the cells and they have not been repaired notwithstanding the fact that it has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Jail Superintendent?

(d) Is it also a fact that the Chief Engineer has twice declared Block No. V as uninhabitable, and the prisoners were consequently removed from that building, and were retransferred after the rainy season? If so, are Government prepared to consider the feasibility of demolishing Block V and rebuild the cells on an improved model? Are Government prepared to direct that necessary repairs be immediately made to save the prisoners from inconveniences?

(e) Is it a fact that the working sheds in the cellular jail are in a tottering condition and have no ceiling, and are covered with corrugated tin? If so, are Government aware that prisoners experience a lot of hardship to work under these sheds because of equatorial climate? Are Government prepared to consider the advisability of providing roofs or covering them with tiles instead of corrugated sheets?

(f) Is it a fact that the Cellular Jail was originally meant for lodging for short periods, of prisoners sentenced to transportation, prior to their being housed in other quarters outside the jail, and it was not built with the idea of keeping prisoners confined for longer periods? Is it also a fact that the sanitary arrangements are as unsatisfactory as has been stated in the aforesaid article viz. the drains are seldom disinfected and the latrines are totally inadequate?

(g) Is it true that the water prisoners get, is rain water stored in tanks outside jail, and that the supply is not adequate specially during the periods when rains fail?

(h) Will Government state what arrangements, if any, have been made for filtering of water for drinking? Is it correct that the dysentery epidemic breaks out in the jail almost every year? If so, have Government made any enquiry as to its cause and what steps, if any, have been taken to prevent its recurrence?

CRAIK DENIES CHARGES.

In reply the Honourable Sir Henry Craik said:

(a) Government have seen the article published in the "Advance" newspaper of June 27, 1935, and have made enquiries about the allegations made in it, practically all of which were found to be false.

(b) The cells in the Cellular Jail are of practically the same size as the cells in the Bengal Jails. The cells are in three storeys, and have good ventilation and an excellent out-look. The ground floor is free from damp.

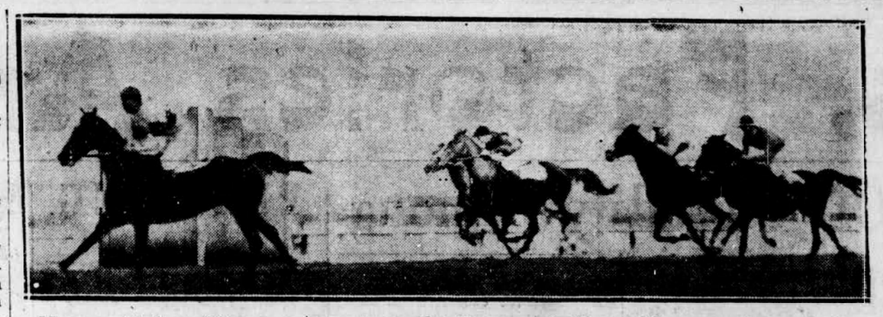
(c) No.

(d) This is not a fact. In August 1934 the Executive Engineer noticed a horizontal crack along the springing of the arches of the second floor of wing No. 5. Though the crack was not serious, immediate steps were taken by the Executive Engineer to carry out the necessary repairs. This took about two months, as it was necessary to order the materials from Calcutta, and during that period the second floor of wing No. 5 was vacated. No further cracks have been noticed since, and Government see no reason for demolishing it.

(e) The work-sheds were thoroughly repaired in 1934. They are large, airy, and in excellent repair and have water-tight roofs.

(f) The Cellular Jail was not built solely to house prisoners for short periods only; it was intended also for the confinement of prisoners who could not be released in the Settlement. The statement that the sanitary arrangements are unsatisfactory is untrue. The drains are cleaned every morning and flushed with sea water. They are inspected

(Continued in Col. 2).



Hamra Nafea (Burn up) captures the Governor's Cup without turning a hair. Fiery Face, Tamim, Zozan and Legion of Honour finished in the order named

HINDUSTHAN CUP SEMI FINALS

Wanderers Again Draw With The Texaco

The Texaco replayed their Saturday's drawn game against the Wanderers Football Club on Sunday at 4 p.m., their previous match being one goal each draw. From the very start only the game was very contesting, both the sides having equal exchanges. The replay was rather more impressive than the original one.

In the first half the Wanderers took initiative for the major portion of the game and kept the Texaco's custodian busy throughout. Before five minutes of the change of sides the Wanderers' forwards severely broke into the defence of the Texaco and Krishna, the left-out took charge of the ball from a short pass from Shantaram and put it into the net.

In the second-half the Texaco, with one goal down, took the offensive and Karunakar almost scored a goal. He beat Chowdhury, the Wanderers' custodian, but for the mistake of French, the Texaco's centre-forward, Thomson from his defence position could save the score at the cost of a corner. In the midway the Texaco succeeded to equalise through French, who made no mistake this time to utilise the ball he received from Sullivan, the extreme-right. The full-time passed without any decision.

Ten minutes' extra time was given, but it passed without any score. The teams had to retire for a replay.

Result:—

TEXACO ..... 1 goal.
WANDERERS' F. CLUB 1 goal.

The Teams:—

TEXACO:—Wood; Almeida and Webb; Ford, Robertson and Adolphus; Sullivan, French, Adams, Karunakar and Thomas.

WANDERERS' F. CLUB:—Chowdhury; Thomson and Abreau; Manik, Dadu and Premlal; Shantaram, Yorke, Salim, Krishna and Jimi.

Referee:—Mr. Terry.

D. L. I. Followers Enter The Final

The second semi-final between the D.L.I. Followers and the Parel Sporting was equally contested as the first one. Both the sides were in the offensive from the beginning. It was a good and fast game. The first half passed through many thrills and the teams kept themselves on equal levels with the score-board blank.

In the second-half the Followers were rather serious in their attack and after a great fight their forwards brought the game under control and Jairam, the centre-forward, made his way through the Sporting defence with the ball and scored the only goal of the match. The Sporting, though defeated by a narrow margin, played a good standard of game and were in no way inferior to their opponents.

D.L.I. FOLLOWERS .. 1 goal.
PAREL SPORTING .... 0 goal.

The Teams:—

D.L.I. FOLLOWERS:—Hussain; Sohan and Kami; Daniel, Tekchand and Munswamy; Ambia Lachman, Jairam, Noorie and Beshin.

PARFL SPORTING:— Palmer; Moore and Franklin; Lewis, Mascarnes and D'Cunha; Pinto, Albert Gardener, Peters and Perreira.

Referee:—Mr. Hibbert.

Change In Fixture

The replay between the Texaco and the Wanderers Football Club will be on Saturday, the 28th September, at 5 p.m. instead of Tuesday, the 24th instant as previously notified.

First Semi-Final Ends In Draw

The Wanderers' Football Club played the first semi-final against the Texaco on Saturday last. The Texaco were considerably weakened owing to the absence of their regular two players French and Sullivan. In the first stage of the game Robertson, the Texaco's centre-forward, received a ball from Thomas, the right-out, but he failed miserably. He should have headed the ball into the net. Both the teams were on equal levels for the first-half. The Wanderers excelled in their passing game. If Yorks, the centre-forward of the Wanderers, did not miskick a ball, which was a sure score for him, the Wanderers could have taken an early lead.

ABREAU'S GOOD DEFENCE.

Abreau, the Wanderers' right-back, was a pillar-like to the Texaco's forwards. Every time he saved his side from disastrous fall and rescued from sure score. The first half elapsed with up and down game, both the goalees had to do much, the pressure being hard on Wood, the Texaco's custodian.

KARUNAKAR'S FAILURE.

Karunakar, the Texaco's left-out who is known for his selfish game, failed before Manick's defence. Manick rather proved too hard for him.

In the second half, Wood, the Texaco's custodian, was bombarded during the major portion of the game. He was, however, firm throughout and did not allow the ball to leave his claws till the last whistle was blown. The full-time passed with the score-board blank.

Ten minutes' extra time was given to decide the game and the Wanderers were on their heels for a score. Their forwards combined themselves and beat the Texaco defence and scored a goal through Shantaram, their centre-forward. This eleventh hour's defeat reflected on the Texaco's forwards and they brought up an upset on the result when they equalised through Robertson, their centre-forward, from a pass from Karunakar.

The teams had to retire for a replay.

TEXACO ..... 1 goal.
WANDERERS' F. CLUB 1 goal.

The Teams:—

TEXACO:—Woods; Webb and Williams; Ford, D. Adams and Adolphus; Thomas, M. Adams, Robertson, D'Agarul and Karunakar.

WANDERERS F. CLUB:—Chowdhury; Abreau and Manik; Premlal, Dadu and Thomson; Krishna, Salim, York, Shantaram and Jimi.

Referee:—Mr. Terry.

Lady Brabourne and Lord Brabourne discuss the prospects of the cup field in the paddock.

Mr. Robin Chatterji, a Bengalee youth, who established a world record in endurance swimming by remaining in waters for 88 hours and 12 minutes at Allahabad.

WELLINGTON CLUB BEATS JOHN BRIGHT

The match between the Wellington Cricket Club vs. the John Bright Cricket Club was played on the Esplanade grounds on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Wellington Club by 22 runs.

The Scores:—

JOHN BRIGHT CRICKET CLUB.
FIRST INNINGS.

Subedar b	2
Aderbad b	0
D. Satha c	12
Pochkhanawala c	1
R. Irani b	0
Dastur c	9
F. Mehta b	0
J. Mistry c	5
J. Patel b	0
N. Banker (not out)	0
P. Damania l.b.w.	0
Extras	14
Total	43

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—P. Madon 1 wicket for 6 runs; P. Motiwala 4|11; P. Mehta 3|12; K. Cooper 1|0.

WELLINGTON CRICKET CLUB:

FIRST INNINGS.

P. Madon b	4
J. Kateli b	6
P. Mehta b	0
D. Talati (Capt.) b	15
P. Motiwala b	9
K. Cooper (run out)	17
P. Thunthi c	2
R. Thunthi c	0
N. Frenchman b	8
P. Divecha (not out)	0
F. Kutar c	0
Extras	4
Total	65

Indian Tennis Ranking List

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Mr. L. Brooke Edwards, Hon. Secretary of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, has issued the following:—

The ranking list recently published by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association is based on records beginning with the Bengal Championships in December, 1934, and closing with the South India Championships in March, 1935.

Next year's list, in view of the many tournaments and the fact that the leading players compete in so few tournaments will probably cover a much longer period, possibly beginning with the Calcutta Hard Court Championships recently completed, and including the late season tournaments such as Coonoor, Ootacumund and Bangalore.—A.P.

Nasik.—A week's programme of Khadi-hawking and spinning competitions throughout the Nasik district has been announced by the Nasik District Congress Committee, which has resolved to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti week from September 24. The committee has also decided on special instruction rounds to the Harijan quarters.—A. P.

PROPERTY OF SINDHIS AT QUETTA

Govt. Appoint Special Officer

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Government of Bombay have created a temporary post of a Special Officer of the rank Deputy Collector to look to the interests of Sindhi property owners during the salvage operations at Quetta and appointed Mr. Mulchand Rupchand, a Senior Mukhtiyarkar in Sind, to hold it.

Mr. Mulchand will work at Quetta in an advisory capacity to the Claims Commissioner there and act as an intermediary between the Sindhi property-owners and the local authorities.

When you feel a Cold Coming on

Suburban Cricket Tournament For Catholics

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 22.

The Bombay Suburban Cricket Tournament run by the Young Men's Parish Association, Sahar, will be played in Bandra this year, early next month.

For the past 6 years the Tournament was open only to suburban residents but now the organisers have decided to keep the Tournament open to all Catholic Clubs in Bombay.

The Tournament will be played definitely on the Danda ground which, is the best available in the whole of the suburbs. Entries close on 4th October the draw taking place three days later. Teams desirous of taking part may send in their entries to Mr. J. F. Gonsalves, Tourn. Secretary, C/o The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Ballard Estate, Bombay from whom full particulars can be had.

(Continued from Col. 3).

every evening and any rubbish seen is immediately removed. The latrine accommodation is more than sufficient.

(g) and (h) The drinking water for the Cellular Jail (and for the greater part of Port Blair) is drawn from a tank which, as elsewhere, receives rain water; reaching the jail and is boiled and cooled before being issued as drinking water. The water supply was improved in July 1934. The quantity is sufficient to supply about 40 gallons per prisoner per day. It is also incorrect to say that an epidemic of dysentery breaks out in the jail almost every year. The incidence of dysentery in the Cellular Jail in 1933 (the last year for which we have comparative figures) was much less than in the jails in most provinces in India.—United Press.

Five Winners On Cup Day!

"Senex" Becomes Talk Of Poona On Saturday

ONLY TIPSTER TO SELECT HAMRA NAFEA IN GOVERNOR'S CUP

His other winners were:—

AMIR	(W)	Rs. 107
LEICESTER LADY ...	(W)	Rs. 94
HAMRA NAFEA ...	(W)	Rs. 307
DIAMOND SHOWER	(W)	Rs. 49
SHAPHIR	(W)	Rs. 33

Following were selected for places:—

Mr. Pip (P) Rs. 33; Bedsocks (P) Rs. 16; Raghubeer (P) Rs. 29; Tamim (P) Rs. 29.

Indian News From London

H. G. WELLS RECEIVES INDIAN AUTHORS

Indulal Yajnik Leaves For India To Take Up Rural Reconstruction Work

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
(By Air Mail.)

On Tuesday last, many of the delegates and their friends who are in London, this week for the Institute of Journalists' conference were received in the international atmosphere of the P. E. N. Club by Mr. H. G. Wells as the club's president at Chilton Hall.

To a hundred or so of the journalists "Cocktail" Party the host added nearly another hundred authors or members of the club, including Mr. S. T. Hsuing, whose fame in London is that of "Lady Precious Stream". Mr. Wells still bears the mark of the recent accident which disfigured his lower jaw, but he was quite well otherwise. With one eye still badly blackened from the accident, Mr. Wells himself was quite glad not to be called upon to use his voice in a set speech. He cordially and wittily received little bursts of homage from the men and women who had "read all your works, Mr. Wells."

The gathering was a representative one in that writers from almost every country in Europe were there. Asia was represented by China and India only, the Indians being Mr. Kanti Ghosh, the Bengal poet and Professor Amiya Chakravarty, the former Secretary of the Poet Tagore. One of the Chinese representative was Mr. Hsuing, whose play, "Lady Precious Stream" is having a successful run in the West End was in much demand by autograph hunters. Mr. Wells and his guests made much of Mr. Ghose and Prof. Chakravarty and both of them created a good impression as representative men of literary India. They are, by the way, the only Indian members of the London P. E. N. so far elected.

"It is a good thing that girls should know how to bring up their mothers," Mr. Wells said to a lady who told him her daughter had read his "Science of Life." It was a lively leap into the intellectual atmosphere of the moment, if not into "the shape of things to come," for visitors who the previous night had seen the rich archism of a reception by the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall.

BRATTACHARI MOVEMENT.

I find that Mr. G. S. Dutt, the founder of the Brattachari Movement had to extend his stay in Scotland owing to the enthusiastic way the people of the country has

Mr. Indulal Yajnik, who is returning to India after five years' stay in Europe.

followed his lectures and discourses on the ideal citizensnip. At Edinborough Miss Winifred Wrench, who is now a full-fledged Brattachari, acted as his host, and at a specially arranged meeting in Regent Terrace several leading men and women of the place gave their support to Mr. Dutt's movement. A rendering was given of Scottish Folk song in Mr. Dutt's honour and among those present were Mrs. Mears, a daughter of the late Sir Patrick Geddes, who expressed great admiration and appreciation of the Brattachari movement. In introducing Mr. Dutt to the Scottish audience Miss Wrench declared that in the Brattachari Movement she had found a synthesis of the ideas of life and citizenship which she had not found anywhere else, and she expressed her confidence that the movement would be adopted in future in European countries for which it has a significant message.

After Edinborough, Mr. Dutt visited Abyoyne and Braemar in the Scottish Highlands. He witnessed the famous Highland gathering and games in both the places. They were remarkable as showing the great interest which the most cultured leaders of thought and life in Scotland were taking in preserving the best in the folk dances and indegenous excercises of the Scottish Highlands. These had great resemblances to the folk dances and indegenous exercises of Bengal and Mr. Dutt has been greatly inspired by them as regards the action which needs to be taken in every province of India for the conservation of India's indegenous traditions of dance and heroic arts.

According to the gossip column of the "Daily Express" Swami Purohit the author of "Diary of Monk" and "Geeta" has a face startingly like Mussolini. The gossip says that "after five years' work in England, Swami ("shri-Holy," swami-Teacher) is preparing to leave London for six months' meditation in Majorca with poet W. B. Yeats. The gossip-writer is also responsible for the report that in a restful Lancaster Gate study Swami Purohit has been translating foundation-works of Hindu philosophy into English. The translation of these is being polished up by Dr. Yeats.

"Swami's grandfather was a millionaire. Swami renounced fortune, for seven years, didn't stir from home, remained in meditation. Then tramped India for nine years: clad only in a shawl, climbed Himalayas; begged daily his one meal for a little rice and milk." The Swami told the "Daily Express" that "for a thousand years my family has not eaten meat or eggs."

THE BEGGAR'S BOWL.

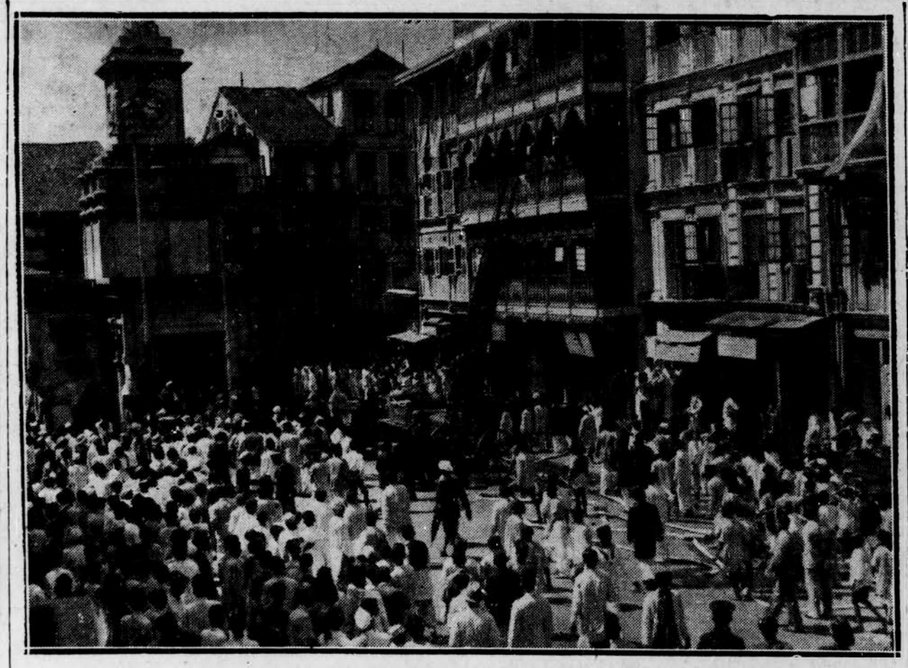
When Swami's literary work is done, he will go back to India and the beggar's bowl. Men like Yeats and Sir Francis Younghusband regard this pink-turbaned swami as "the very embodiment of spirituality" and "a typical saint."

YAJNIK FOR INDIA.

Friends and admirers of Indulal Yajnik, the Bombay journalist met on Tuesday last in Belsize Park to wish him bon voyage and best of luck in his work in Gujerat, whither he is proceeding on Monday next. Mr. Yajnik has spent five years in Europe, studying the constitutional structures of different countries. He has acted as the Secretary of the Indo-Irish Independence League which was founded by the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel in Dublin. For a few years he also acted as the Secretary of the Indian Independence League in London. He is the founder of the International Language Club whose headquarters are in Bloomsbury, a place much in demand by the students of different countries. Mr. Yajnik is much impressed by the activities of the Irish national leaders and he thinks that there is much that the Indian leaders can copy without any prick of conscience from the utterances and dealings of the Irish patriots in securing political freedom for India. Mr. Yajnik, I understand, proposes to devote himself while in India to the land problem in general and of the peasants in particular. Before taking an Italian ship at Genoa, Mr. Yajnik has been invited by Mr. Subash Chandra Bose to meet him in Rome.

"MORNING POST'S" OUTBURST.

Commenting on Sir Samuel Hoare's speech at Geneva which referred to Britain's policy in the present Italo-Abyssinian dispute, the "Morning Post" suggests that the former India Secretary made one false step. "He went out of his way," the paper says, "to drag in the India Act, and his part in it, as an example, of the British people's devotion to self-government. As his purpose was to convince his audience of the solid support which his Geneva policy enjoyed, nothing could have been more inapt than this reference to India. Those who opposed his Bill, and still distrust it, are hardly likely to be reassured to learn that British policy at Geneva is akin to that revealed in the India Act. They know, and Sir Samuel Hoare knows too, that the India Bill was not promoted by the British people, but by the Government, which imposed it on a docile Parliamentary majority, and an entirely unwitting and indifferent people."



Damage to the extent of Rs. 23,000 was caused as a result of the fire that broke out on Sunday morning at 10 in the hardware and paint shop of Mr. H. K. Porbunderwalla, situate in a five-storeyed building at Bazargate Street. Picture shows a large crowd that had gathered outside the shop to witness the efforts of the fire-brigades to extinguish the fire.

MALASSES WILL IMPROVE INDIAN SOIL

(Continued from Page 3).

molasses varying from 90-270 maunds per acre of soil are added after mixing with water, they produce beneficial results in increasing the yield of crop in the case of rice wheat, sugarcane, etc. Excellent results are obtained with molasses in the cultivation of rice. Molasses should always be added to the soil 2 to 3 months before the sowing of the crop and the soil well-ploughed after the addition of molasses. It is more difficult to obtain any good out of molasses when added to the growing crop or plant.

Moreover, recent researches carried on at Allahabad prove that molasses when mixed with soil also help in the conservation of the nitrogenous compounds present in the soil. Experiments show that the loss of nitrogen from the soil on adding large amounts of nitrogenous compounds to the soil is greatly decreased when along with the nitrogenous compounds, molasses or other carbonaceous compounds are also put in.

TOTAL NITROGEN.

It is interesting to note here that previous workers in this field, determined only the total nitrogen of the soil after the addition of energy-rich compounds, (e.g. sugars, molasses, etc.) and as the difference in the total nitrogen is not high before and after addition of the energy-rich compound to the soil, they were doubtful regarding the fixation of nitrogen in the soil by the addition of energy-rich compounds to the soil. But as in the experiment carried on at Allahabad the available nitrogen (ammoniacal and nitrate nitrogen) and the total nitrogen have been estimated, it has been possible to detect the increase of available nitrogen in all cases when energy-rich organic compounds (carbohydrates, sugars, molasses, etc.) are added to well-aerated soils. Hence molasses, the waste product of Indian Sugar Factories, when added to the soil will conserve and also add combined nitrogen to the Indian soil, which has been pronounced to be deficient in combined nitrogen.

RULES FOR GOOD RESULTS.

The following rules produces good results with molasses as a fertiliser for increasing the nitrogen content decreasing nitrogen loss of the soil:—

1. Spread as uniformly as possible 90 to 270 maunds of molasses after mixing it with water per acre of land.

2. Dig or turn the soil once every week after the application of molasses. Continue this digging for 2 or 2½ months and then sow the crop. Frequently digging is necessary for the success of the experiment.

3. Water the soil after the addition of molasses as frequently as you can manage.

4. The oxygen of the air combines with the sugars of the molasses and liberates energy, which is necessary for the fixation of the nitrogen of the air in the soil. In this way, the nitrogen of the air is added or fixed or combined with the oxygen and increases the fertility of the soil for a better crop yield. Oxygen is necessary for this process and the soil must be well aerated by turning it frequently after the addition of molasses. Rice, wheat, sugarcane, etc., will be produced in greater amounts if the above procedure is carefully followed.

FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT.

It has been argued that the Indian cultivator being conservative, would not adopt molasses as fertilizer. To refute this argument against the use of molasses Prof. Dhar quoted the following lines from the important Government publication:—Report on the improvement of Indian Agriculture by Dr. J. A. Voelcker who came out to India and studied the problem for over a year.

"The Indian cultivator shows by the money which he is willing to pay for manure when able to afford it, that he is by no means ignorant of its value...(Page 95).

"At Mahim (Bombay) I found that Rs. 96 an acre was quite an ordinary amount to spend in manure for the "garden" crops. Even larger sums than this are expended over "betel" vines, as much as Rs. 280 to Rs. 380 an acre being given out in manure, while for ginger, sugarcane, and plantains the cost frequently goes up to Rs. 160 per acre. At Poona, as much as Rs. 200 per acre is spent for sugarcane; at Amritsar, Rs. 43 an acre for the potato crop; at Hoshiarpur Rs. 60 an acre for sugarcane."

TRADE UNIONS IN S. AFRICA

(Continued from Page 3).

recently, particulary from Johannesburg and Pretoria, propaganda tours have been undertaken. Although Trade Union work has official permission, attempts are made, nevertheless, to suppress them by all possible means. Meetings and propaganda tours are regarded as "riot", officials and propagandists of the native Trade Unions are imprisoned and punished.

Nevertheless, the active forces multiply, figures of Trade Union membership rise and the Trade Union Movement makes visible progress among the natives. Their struggle is not only concerned with better wages and working conditions but simultaneously with the abolition of the differntial treatment of negroes and whites, which for reasons which can be understood, the employing interests wish to retain, and, as this instance shows, not exactly by fair methods.

SEQUEL TO MISSING LICENCE CARDS

Dinajpur Municipal Officer Suspended

RAJSHAHI, Sept. 22.

As 30 licence cards, the value of which comes to Rs. 127-9-0, were missing from the custody of the Licence Officer, Babu Akhil Chandra Bhattacharjee, a meeting of the Dinajpore Municipality was held on the requisition to discuss the situation.

After a heated debate the Licence Officer was suspended pending the enquiry and a committee was formed to enquire into the case.—United Press.

OSMANIA 'VARSITY FORGES AHEAD

Cent Per Cent Results In M. A. And M. Sc. During Year

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

A hundred and thirty-one students graduated during the year, in Arts, Law, Science, Engineering, Theology, Medicine and Education, says Mr. H. A. Ansari, the Registrar, in his annual report of the Osmania University for the year ending October 1933, which is just issued.

The report contains a splendid record of useful educational work done outside the lecture rooms, which included the arranging of a series of seven Extension Lectures, among the lecturers being Sir P. C. Ray and Sir C. V. Raman.

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

The question of the employment of the graduates of the University the report adds, was also considered, and it was decided that, while there was no need for a Board of Appointments in so far as the professional colleges are concerned, (since the heads of the Departments concerned are in touch with such colleges), that the Registrar of the University should in future send lists of those who have taken their degrees in the first and second classes to all the Secretariats. On the recommendation of the University Council the Government also decided that local engineering graduates should be given preferential treatment in the case of appointments in the P. W. D., State Railway, City Improvement Trust, Drainage, Local Fund and Settlement Departments.

The total strength of the various colleges affiliated to the University at the end of the year under review was 575 of which 453 were studying in the Arts Colleges, 49 in the Science Colleges, 21 for Theology and 52 for Law. The percentage of passes in the various examinations ranged from a hundred per cent in the M.A. and M.Sc. and 41 per cent in the B.A.

WOMEN'S PROGRESS

The report for the women's college states that 22 students were on the rolls during the year.

The work of translating standard books into Urdu, on subjects ranging from Philosophy and Economics on the one hand to Engineering, Mathematics and Medicine on the other, was continued throughout the year through the Translation Bureau attached to the University. Twenty books on various subjects were translated completely in the year while fifty-seven others were in process of translation.—A.P.

Andhra Support For Ayurveda

COCANADA, Sept. 23.

The Registrar of the Andhra Visva-Vidyalaya, wires:—

The meeting of the Andhra Ayurvisva Vidyalaya, Cocanada, at its Fourth Annual Convocation meeting of the Alumni and Vaidyas and Vidwans on September 22, 1935 under the distinguished presidentship of Dr. M. R. Samey, M.D., of Bangalore unanimously support the resolution of Syed Munawar, M.L.C. for the encouragement or Ayurved in Bombay and the early establishment of an Ayurvedic College in a suitable centre and congratulates the member on his patriotic move.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST IN STATE LIMITS

"Ry. Magistrate Not Authorized To Try Case"

(From Our Correspondent).
SECUNDERABAD, (By Mail).

Mr. K. V. Sarma, First Class Magistrate for Railways, heard arguments on 14th September on the question of jurisdiction whether he had a right to try the case in which the Railway Police prosecuted one Chintala Chaudhryya and Chintala Pentayya for alleged breach of trust alleged to have been committed in the Bibinagar Village, which is in the State limits.

The prosecution argued that inasmuch as the ten bags of rice were received by the accused within the Railway limits, the Court had jurisdiction under section 181, clause 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to try the accused. They relied on certain decisions in support of their arguments. Counsel for the accused submitted that section 181 clause 2, of Criminal Procedure Code and the authorities cited by the prosecution had no application to the facts of the case inasmuch as jurisdiction could be invoked by the court when either the receipt of the Property or the place of version of perperty was within the local area of the same Government. But section 181, clause 2, of the Criminal Procedure Code had no application to areas which are under two different Governments, as for instance, in this case where the receipt of property was in British Territory whilst the offence of breach of trust was committed and completed in State limits. The counsel for the accused relied on the commentaries in Sohoni's Criminal Procedure Code and Justice Woodroof's Criminal Procedure Code, and upon a recent decision of the Rangoon High Court and another of the Madras High Court. The learned Magistrate, on hearing the arguments and on perusal of the authorities cited both by the Prosecution and by the defence, came to the conclusion that he had no jurisdiction to try the case and hence discharged the accused. He further directed i.e., ten bags of rice, which was seized from the accused, should be returned to them.

Mr. Varda Iyengar, Railway Prosecuting Inspector conducted the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. S. K. Saldhama, M.A., LL.B.

House Collapse Fatalities

VIZAGAPATAM, Sept. 23.

Two persons died on the spot and another succumbed in the hospital as the result of the collapse of a two-storeyed building under construction yesterday. Two others were slightly injured.—A. P.

When your food is exposed to contamination—

Don't try to kill ants with worthless substitutes for FLIT

Have you ever tried to kill ants with an inferior insecticide? If you have, you know it can not be done. Ants survive weak sprays—they remain to disgust you and endanger your health by spreading filth over the food you eat. For safety's sake, be sure you get FLIT. FLIT really *kills* insects—and they stay dead! FLIT spray will not stain. Always insist on getting the yellow tin with the soldier and black band. To guarantee you against fraudulent refilling, the FLIT tin is sealed for your protection.

FLIT
Kills
Sprinkle FLIT POWDER
Flit Powder kills ants, cockroaches, bugs, lice, and other crawling insects—kills fleas on dogs—protects your clothing from moths.
FLIT POWDER
Kills

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Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, or be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs you nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

Petition Dismissed With Costs

JUDGMENT IN SHAMDASANI CASE

A special Bench of the Bombay High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackwell heard the petition of Mr. P. D. Shamdasani under Specific Relief Act for a rule restraining the Municipal Commissioner from declaring the results of the 'B' Ward Municipal Bye-election before he heard the petitioners objections.

Their Lordships after hearing the petitioner and the counsel for the respondent and the intervener dismissed the petition with costs.

The petitioner's contention was that he was the only candidate for election from the 'B' Ward, as two of the four candidates, had withdrawn and the third Seth Allarakia Abba's was not a valid nomination, for election under Section 16 of the Bombay Municipal Act.

He also challenged the validity of the rule framed by the Municipal Corporation empowering the Municipal Commissioner to issue voting slips to the votes through the candidates' agents.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani appeared in person while Sir Jamshedji Kanga appeared for the respondent, the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Lalji Goculdas appeared for Mr. Allarakhia Abba.

The petitioner at the outset objected to the appearance of the intervener, Allarakia Abba.

SHAMDASANI'S ARGUMENT.

In the course of his arguments, the petitioner stated that the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act were mandatory and the Municipal Commissioner could not refuse to hear the objections raised by Mr. Shamdasani on the ground that they were legal objections. According to Section 16 of the Act, no person who has been in arrears of the Municipal Taxes after three months after the notification could be qualified to be elected or appointed as a Municipal Corporator.

Mr. Jamshedji Kanga said that since the Commissioner had already declared the nomination valid could not be asked to sit in judgment on his own decision.

Mr. Shamdasani stated that the provisions for disqualification gave a right to the aggrieved party to place his objections before the Commissioner. If the Municipal Commissioner had committed a mistake, then it was the duty of the aggrieved party to bring it to his notice.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga said that the objections that the Municipal Commissioner was bound to hear were not the objections relating to the election but relating to the polling.

Four of the petitioner's objections were heard on the contention that Rule 8 framed by Corporation, which empowered the Commissioner to issue voting slips through agents of candidates was "ultra vires". The Legislature according to Sir Jamshed Kanga, could never have intended that the Municipal Commissioner should have powers to decide whether a rule framed by the Municipal Corporation and approved by the Government was "ultra vires" or not.

Mr. Lalji Goculdas, appearing for the intervener, stated that the aggrieved party could seek legal remedy under the Specific Relief Act, only if there was no possibility of obtaining any other legal remedy. Such a remedy could be sought in the present in the Small Causes Court.

SHAMDASANI'S REPLY.

Mr. Shamdasani in reply stated that his petition to the Court was that their lordships should direct that the Municipal Commissioner should hear his objections and also should provide the information that the petitioner wanted to prove the nomination of Mr. Allarakia was invalid under Section 16 of the Bombay Municipal Act.

His Lordship, the Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment said that on principle the Municipal Commissioner was not entitled to refuse to hear the objections of the petitioner. He ought to have heard them. But, however the facts in the present case were that the Municipal Commissioner was to hear the objection about the invalidity of the nomination of Allarakhia Abba, which he himself had declared as valid. The petitioner has to get this decided by the Small Causes Court under Section 33. The second objection that rule 8 of the Municipal Act was "ultra vires" could not also be considered by the Municipal Commissioner.

"ULTRA VIRES."

Mr. Justice Blackwell giving a concurrent judgment stated that the Legislature would never have meant that one section of the Act should go counter to another Section of the same Act. This was what was sought to be made out by the petitioner, when he wanted the Court to declare that the rule passed by the Municipal Corporation and approved of by the Government empowering the Municipal Commissioner to issue voting slips through the agents of the candidates, as "ultra vires."

Their Lordships agreed that the costs should be borne by the petitioner.

GAMBLING RAIDS IN CITY

Princess St. Police Pay Another Visit To Mumbadevi Tank

Sub-Inspectors Rane and Tawde, attached to the Princess Street Police Station, raided on Saturday night on alleged "Sutta" gambling den, situated in a corrugated iron shed at Mumbadevi Kabutherkhana, Mumbadevi Temple compound, and arrested three persons alleged to have been receiving "Sutta" bets at the time. The iron shed is suspected to belong to Surajmull.

About Rs. 50 in cash, marked coins and "Sutta" slips were stated to have been seized by the Police in the course of the raid.

The arrested persons were later on released on bail. Further inquiries are in progress.

THREE RAIDS IN AGRIPADA

The Agripada Police carried out three raids on Sunday night.

The first raid was at Byculla Patrika Chawl, Haines Road. Thirteen persons were arrested for card-gambling and about twenty rupees and packs of cards were also seized by the police.

The second raid was at B. I. T. Chawls, Agripada Chawl Street; and Tukaram Damodar and nine others were arrested for card gambling.

A third raid was carried out at Bagloo Rangari Street, in which nine persons were arrested. They were stated to have been gambling in cards. Two packets of cards and about sixteen rupees were seized.

All the arrested persons were later on released on bail.

There were two other "Sutta" gambling raids at Jacob Circle during the last week when fourteen persons were arrested.

MAWALI THRASHED IN TRAIN

BOMBAY, Monday.

There was some excitement in the duplicate Race Special returning from Poona on Saturday night, when a 'mawali' who was making himself objectionable to peaceful passengers to his surprise received a sound thrashing from a couple of youngsters who were less inclined to put up with his offensiveness than their elders.

The man, a Mussalman, was wandering up and down the corridor for some time, poking his face into various compartments and annoying the occupants with his attentions. Finally he settled himself, uninvited with a party who were playing cards. Here he came in contact with a young Mahomedan gentleman, to whom he used a grossly offensive expression without the least provocation. This time he caught a Tartar, and, having annoyed so many people with impunity, must have got the surprise of his life when the Mahomedan youth gave him a blow on the jaw and followed it up with half-a-dozen slaps delivered with lightning rapidity.

A young Madrasi infuriated by the insult to his friend, the Mahomedan youth, then joined the fray and chased the 'mawali' through two compartments where he caught him and administered some further punishment. After this the man disappeared and the grateful passengers were once more at peace.

Later the man was seen in the custody of the Police.

Jumps Into Taxi And Disappears

BOMBAY, Monday.

Enraged at the refusal by a prostitute to give him money for drink, a man, described as "a notorious bully of the Kennedy Bridge locality," is alleged to have snatched a gold necklace on Saturday night from the woman's neck.

When he saw he was being pursued by the woman and her servant, he jumped into a taxi and disappeared.

Several hours later a Policeman saw him at Gamdevi and marched him off to the Police Station.

Dattatriya Tukaram, the suspect, was refused bail and remanded in custody for ten days at the Girgaum Court to-day.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN DIGVIJAYA MILL

BOMBAY, Monday.

A verdict of death due to fracture of skull as a result of his having been accidentally thrown down, while doing his work as belt fastener in the Digvijaya Mill on August 30, was returned by the Coroner's Jury to-day on the body of Gangaram Appa, a labourer, who succumbed to his injuries in the K. E. M. Hospital on Sunday.

General Mohammad Sherif Khan, Military Attache to the Afghan Legation in Paris, arrived on Monday morning by the Italian Mail Boat.

SOCIETY OF NOSSA SENHORA DA PIEDADE

Annual Report For 1934-1935

The annual report for the year 1934-1935 of the Society of Nossa Senhora Da Piedade shows that persons seeking relief reached an unprecedented figure—the disbursements on one Sunday alone totalling Rs. 450 excluding those receiving monthly allowances.

On the other hand, the subscriptions were at an ebb.

The result of the year's working has been a deficit of Rs. 425-2-9' the receipts amounting to Rs. 8,162-12-10 as against the disbursements of Rs. 8,587-15-7.

The Society had on its roll 68 poor at the beginning of the year. Thirty-five more were admitted after careful investigations during the year. The total to date including the inmates of the Society's Asylum and inmates placed in the Sir J. J. Dharamsalla through the Society is 98. Of these 51 received temporary allowances during the year.

A sum of Rs. 3,102 was spent in giving temporary aid to persons in embarrassing circumstances.

The introduction of Meal Tickets from the beginning of January 1935 proved of immense benefit to individuals of a nomadic nature who had no fixed residence nor any dependents.

PASSAGES TO POOR.

The Society provided ticket and passage expenses to those who desired to go back to their native places but had no means to do so.

The total number of members at the close of the year was 265 including 152 men 101 lady members and 12 students.

The poor under the protection of the Society were treated to a sumptuous dinner on the feast day by Mrs. Lucy Zuzuarte.

In addition to the above the poor were also treated to two dinners by Mrs. Maria Angelica Gomes.

TWO FAMILIES FIGHT IN TARDEO CHAWL

BOMBAY, Monday.

Enmity between two Hindu families, one of Marathas and the other of Waghris, residing at German Chawls at Tardeo, was stated to have been the cause for a free fight that took place last night.

Four persons, including three women, were injured in the melee. Bamboo sticks and sodawater bottles were stated to have been freely used in the course of the fight.

Pandurang Laxman has been arrested in this connection.

The Agripada Police are making further inquiries into the matter.

Police Arrest Three Suspects

Bombay, Monday.

A perfumery merchant, residing at Janjikar Street, was reported to have handed over a sum of Rs. 1,250 to a man to be insured in his name in the Mandvi Post Office on September 17. The next day the merchant learnt that it had not been done so. Therefore he lodged a complaint to the police for criminal breach of trust.

The police, by this time, flashed the information to the Kalyan Police and the suspect was arrested by the latter. But, by that time, the suspect was stated to have handed over the money to another and when the latter, in turn, was arrested, it was found, it is stated, the second person had consigned the money to the custody of a third person. The third person was also arrested but he denied all knowledge of it.

Multaballi Wazir Alli and to other Muslims arrested on September 18, were put up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, today, and ordered to be enlarged on bail.

The name of the complainant is Mohommed Yaminkhan, a perfumery merchant.

The police have not yet recovered the money and pending further police enquiries, the Magistrate ordered a remand on bail.

BETTER WATER SUPPLY FOR THANA

Committee To Investigate Ways

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA: Sept. 22.

At a meeting of the Thana Municipality under the presidentship of Mr. W. A. Rege, it was unanimously resolved to appoint a committee of ten persons to submit a report within two months on other practicable water scheme, if any, for expediting the town's long-felt needs of water-supply and drainage.

The motion of Mr. Hanumanbaksh Lalchand to request Government authorities for taking drastic steps to check the spread of gambling craze on American futures, was carried 'nem-con' at the previous meeting of the general board.

Our Education And Public Schools

The General Secretary, All-India Feudatories Educational Association, Delhi, writes:—

The pre-eminence of the British lies in the system of their public school education. No modern nation in the world nas been able to produce a larger and better number of public leaders in thought and action than the British. This fact is too patent to need any demonstration. Every section of society in England has produced a fair proportion of eminent men, and all of them, no matter whether they belonged to the royal family, to the order of peerage, the middle classes, or the lowest strata of society, were, as a rule, the products of the public schools.

Britain is marching on towards the fulfilment of her mission in India. Whether she is marching too slowly or too fast is a controversial question which I would leave to be fought out by Right Honourable gentlemen of the Churchill and Sapru schools of thought. I am mainly interested in the cause of Indian education; and without any hesitation I venture to assert that I have pinned my faith in the efficacy of the public school system of education as it is imparted to British youths in England. With a few necessary alterations necessary to suit the special conditions of our country to which I would allude later, I stand for the wholesale introduction of public schools on English lines in India.

Lorry Driver Sentenced

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, Sept. 21.

On charges of driving his lorry in a rash and negligent manner on the Bombay-Agra Road in May last and causing injury to several persons Husseinkhan Kassamkhan (30) was convicted on Saturday by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, and sentenced to pay fine of Rs. 250 or in default four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution case was that on May 16 last at about 6-30 a.m. the accused was driving his motor lorry from Bombay to Poona. On the Bombay-Agra Road in trying to overtake another motor car, the accused's lorry swerved on the wrong side of the road, at the sudden appearance of a bullock in front, and dashed against the boundary stone and toppled over, with fatal result.

SUICIDAL BURNS

Bombay, Monday.

Pouring kerosine oil on his 'Dhoti' and shirt near the seashore at Cadell Road, on Friday last, setting fire to his clothes and seeing the flames flaring up, Shridar Raghunath Gaud, an unemployed Hindu, was stated to have then shouted and run into the sea to quench the flames.

Hearing his wild shouts, a stranger was said to have approached him. To the various questions he put, Garud answered faithfully; but when the stranger told him that he would report the matter to the police, he agreed and coming out of the water, waited for the police to come.

He died on Saturday in the K. E. M. Hospital.

At the inquest held on the body, to-day, the City Coroner recorded a verdict of death due to shock from extensive suicidal burns. The Jury added a rider that the deceased set fire to his clothes in a fit of insanity.

Fed Up With Life

In a statement to the police, Garud had stated that he was living with his brother-in-law, at Cadell Road. He set fire to his clothes in order to commit suicide as he was fed up with life and the suffering he had undergone.

His brother-in-law working as a clerk in the Finance Department of the Secretariat, giving evidence before the City Coroner stated that he (deceased) had told him that he could not endure the constant agony resulting from the pain in his abdomen.

Witness also stated that he was deranged in mind.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict as stated above.

NEW MEN WORK MOON MILLS

Police Escort Blacklegs: Old Workers Still On Strike

BOMBAY, Monday.

Over 200 new workers are stated to have been employed by the Management of the Moon Mill at Sewri, to work in the Weaving Department of the Mill to-day.

The new workers were escorted by the Police to the premises of the Mill from Worli, so as to avoid any ugly developments.

The Mill has resumed work today, but the strike of the old workers still continues.

Six Arrested.

On Saturday last, it is stated, the Management of the Moon Mill called some representatives of the new workers and discussed matters with them. While the representatives were returning in a car in the afternoon, it was stated, some strikers threw stones at them, and one of them was injured.

Six persons were arrested by the Kalachowki Police in connection with this incident.

LEADERS' APPEAL.

A meeting of Moon Mill strikers was held at Sewri on Saturday evening under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union. Mr. Patil was in the chair. Messrs. Bhogale and Karnik spoke.

The speakers warned the strikers against blacklegging attempts which he said were going to be made on Monday. The Moon Mill strikers bear the whole responsibility for fighting the four-loom system as this is the first time that it is being introduced at Sewri.

The strikers then resolved to remain firm and the meeting was dissolved among cries of Lal Bawte Ki Jai.

STRIKERS IN COURT

Accused Of Stoning Cars Injuring One Occupant

BOMBAY, Monday.

On charges of rioting and forming an unlawful assembly Dagdoo Krishna and five others of the Moon Mill, Sewri, were arrested on Saturday last and put up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

At Kalachowki Police sergeant in applying for remand into custody of the accused, stated that the accused with several others collected themselves in a "maidan" on the east side of the Moon Mill and stoned two cars, passing by that way.

As a result of this, one car was extensively damaged and an occupant of the car seriously injured.

The accused are stated to be the old operatives of the Mill who had gone on strike.

The Magistrate reduced the bail amount and ordered them to be enlarged on bail in the sum of Rs. 40. They were also ordered not to enter or approach the Mill or indulge in any act likely to molest or intimidate the workers, pending the hearing of the case.

STRUGGLE AGAINST FOUR-LOOM SYSTEM

Moon Mill Workers Decide To Hold On

(From A Correspondent).

A mass meeting of Moon Mill strikers was held at Sewri on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union. Mr. Patil was in the chair. Messrs. Bhogale and Karnik spoke. The speakers warned the strikers against black-legging, attempts for which were alleged to be in progress. They exhorted them to be firm. The Moon Mill strikers bear the whole responsibility for fighting the "four-loom" system as this was the first time that it was being introduced at Sewri. The strikers then resolved to remain firm and the meeting dissolved with labour slogans.

The Moon Mill, it is reported, will be opened to-day after a prolonged lock-out declared after the strike in the weaving department.

Another mass meeting of workers was held at Lal Baug under the presidentship of Mr. Bhise. Messrs. Rane and Tawde spoke.

LOCKED SERVANT IN SHOP

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Bhoiwada grain-shopkeeper, seeing his servant asleep at the time of closing his shop, locked it with his servant inside on Friday last.

The next morning, when he went to open the shop, he saw the door flung open, and the servant absent. Cash amounting to Rs. 24 was missing.

He later lodged a complaint with the Police, who arrested his servant.

At the Dadar Court to-day, Dindaprasad Gangaram, the servant, was remanded into custody for a week.

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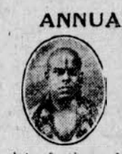

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CONVICTED TWICE IN ONE WEEK

Lame Man Jailed For Receiving Betting Slips

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Sept. 21

Mr. M. G. Naik, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, convicted to-day Hira Chango, a lame man, on a charge of receiving betting slips on the railway station platform on Saturday last and sentenced him to a month's hard labour.

This is his second conviction within a week of the former on a similar charge, through a latter offence committed near the town post-office, resulting in jail for one month.

TRAGEDY OVERTAKES SWIMMING PARTY

Brahmin Youth Drowned In Kalyan Creek

(From Our Correspondent).

Kalyan, Sept. 23.

The story of how a 15-year-old Brahmin boy met with tragic death by drowning in a creek opposite the railway quarters near Kolshewadi at Kalyan on Saturday last was told by another member of the swimming party at an inquest held on the body of Hanumant Vyankatesh Sondur by a sub-inspector of the Kalyan railway police.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

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18 ARRESTED IN 3 GAMBLING RAIDS

BOMBAY, Monday.

As result of police raids on Friday and Saturday last in a shop at Pydhoni and a building at Kalachowki respectively, believed to be common gambling houses, seven persons were arrested and put up before the Mazagaon Magistrate, to-day.

Another raid by the Agripada Police on the first floor of Nawab Chawl resulted in the arrest of eleven persons on September 17.

All the accused were enlarged on bail to-day. The police state that the raids yielded a large number of "sutta" chits and monies.

Alleged Grievous Hurt

BOMBAY, Monday.

Pandurang Gopal who was arrested on a charge of causing grevous hurt to Ramchandra Babaji by stabbing him with a knife, was ordered to be remanded in custody for 14 days by the Presidency Magistrate, third court to-day.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 12, 1991
Muslim: Jamadul-Akkar 25, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 18, 1305
Hightide: 10-29; 22-29
Lowtide: 3-46; 16-31
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 35m

WEDNESDAY, September 25.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 26.

Rugby Tournament: Final, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SOCIAL HYGIENE.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day Tuesday the 24th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Socrates Noronha will deliver a lecture on "Social Hygiene".

"KARMA YOGA"

At the Arya Samaj Mandir Chinai Building Masjid Bunder Road Pandit Pardubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture on "Karma Yoga" on Tuesday the 24th at 7 p.m. (S.T.

"NEW CHALLENGE TO RELIGION"

Under the auspices of the Catholic Students' Union, Dr. P. J. Thomas of the Madras School of Economics who arrived yesterday by the "Conte Verde" will deliver a public lecture on "The New Challenge to Religion" at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, to-day Tuesday at 6-30 p.m. Principal A. Soares will be in the chair.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Straits Settlements Hong Kong and Shanghai Via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-00 p.m. on Thursday the 26th instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per S. S. "Moldavia" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 25th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Steamer "Clan Skene" left Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, September 21.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Calcutta Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 22nd September and is due to arrive here on Thursday afternoon the 25th September at 1-0 p.m.

S. S. Toyama Maru left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 19th September and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th October.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Carthage" with the Mails from London of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 22nd idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 26th instant.

The outward P. and O. Extra Steamer "Moldavia" left Port Sudan on the 20th instant and in ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Thursday, the 26th instant.

The "Moldavia" will sail from No. 18 Alexandra Dock for Australia at 10 p.m. the same day.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"4 Hours to Kill" and "Le-Gong". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
REGAL—"No More Ladies" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Case of the Curious Bride" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Bal-Hatya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROXY—"Life is a Stage" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—'Jawani-ki-Hawa" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Balrin-ka-Prem" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Thakeeche Lagna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Red Letter" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-35 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"When the Gods Destroy" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Clairvoyant". Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Hell In The Heavens." Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. Marathi Ballad Songs. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2-0 p.m. Relay from the Rotary Club. 2-30 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management). 6-30 p.m. Indian Ladies Corner. Talk on The Ideal Education. (In Gujarati). By Miss Gargidevi Sharma. 7-0 p.m. European Programme. Dance Music. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra. Carroll Gibbons and the Savoy Orpheans. Geraldo and his Gaucho Tango Orchestra. (Columbia). 8-0 p.m. "Scrapbook" By Arthur Silas. 8-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 8-30 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. Light Music. Miss Jamnabai Hublikar of Hubli. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan—Sarangi. 10-30 pm. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Folkestone Municipal Orchestra. 8-15 p.m. Backstage London. A conducted tour round the stage of a London Theatre, relayed from the wing of the London Hippodrome. 8-30 Evensong. relayed from York Minster. 9-15 p.m. "Afternoon Calling Again." Another light teatime programme. 9-45 p.m. The Cedric Sharpe Sextet. 10-00 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. The Cedric Sharpe Sextet (cont'd.) 10-30 p.m. Close down.

"NAVA YUGA"

The Rangadevata Theatrical Company is rehearsing a new social Marathi drama, Nava-Yug (New Era), specially written by Mr. H. V. Desai and it is expected to be presented shortly on Mr. Raghuvira Sawkar's stage.

Nagpur University Election

In our issue of Sunday last it was stated in the letter-press of the photograph of Mr. N. M. Deshmukh that he had been elected Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University. We are informed that this is incorrect and that Mr. Deshmukh is only a candiate for the election which is yet to be held.

What Is 100 Per Cent Swadeshi?

The Manager of the Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works, writes:—

How best can the general public celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti—this invaluable national festival?

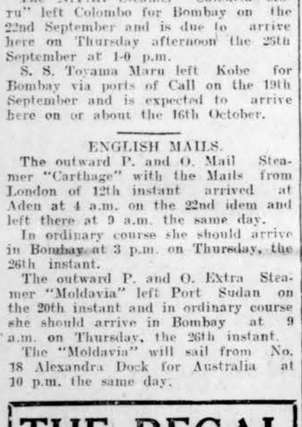
By purchasing entirely Swadeshi cloth.

What can be called entirely Swadeshi cloth?

Wholly Swadeshi cloth means that Khadi only which is woven in hand-looms from the yarn spun in the spinning wheel manufactured in our own country from our own cotton.

THE REGAL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.



20 YEARS OF INDIGESTION RELIEVED AT ONCE.

Just imagine twenty years of painful indigestion; 20 years of sleeplessness; of frequent sickness and semi-starvation.

Imagine the misery of it and imagine the relief of being completely cured by a short course of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. Yet this is the actual experience of Mrs. S——.

Here is her own letter: "I would like to tell you of the wonderful relief I have felt since taking Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. For 20 years or more I have had indigestion and pains round the heart. I never knew what it was to go to bed and sleep before the small hours of the morning and often had violent sickness. Now, thanks to your wonderful Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, I can sleep and eat foods which I never dared before. I feel a different woman altogether. I cannot be grateful enough for the benefit I have received from it."

Follow this lady's example, but be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Also sold in Tablet Form

Make Gandhi Jayanti Work Perennial In Its Nature

HELP VILLAGERS BY REVIVING HEALTHY TASTE FOR THEIR PRODUCTS, SAYS KUMARAPPA

Spasmodic efforts and demonstrations have a value in the starting of a market for goods. They are like the tugs of an engine, endeavouring to work up a momentum. But all this will be in vain if Daridra Narayan is not enthroned in the hearts of the people. The demand for village-made goods should not be the outcome of high pressure salesmanship, but should be a measure of the place in the thought and imagination of the City people given to the villages.

PERENNIAL WORK.

I earnestly hope that the pioneering work of introducing village products into city-homes undertaken during the ensuing week of Gandhi Jayanti will be perennial and universal in its effects. May the attempts of the coming week revive the healthy and wholesome taste for village-made articles and have a lasting and progressive course in the future. This way the City-folks will help themselves and help the villagers.

J. C. KUMARAPPA.

PURCHASE OF KHADI IS REAL GIFT TO POOR

"Gifts to the poor have ever formed part of any private or public celebrations in India. They are enjoined by custom and by the various Eastern religions. Usually such gifts take the form of food and clothing. Under modern conditions the old charity fails to bring cheer to the poor and prosperity to the Nation. Yet Daridra Narayan has got to be served. The charity that the East and the West recognises to-day as the best and the most fruitful is that labour be provided to all those able and willing to work. This labour is most extensively supplied by the Charkha and by the Village Industries. The new mode of charity neither degrades the poor nor does it add to the vanity of the rich. It provides useful and health-giving work.

We have been paying our humble tribute of admiration to our great leader Mahatmaji on the auspicious occasion of his birthday ever since 1920 by buying and hawking Khadi which stands for the service of dumb, starving millions of our land. To Khadi has been added the village industries. I have no doubt that on this Bapu's 67th birthday, we shall as usual do our bit for Khadi and patronise the products of our sisters and brothers living in the villages, whose unceasing toil provides us with all that we possess to-day."

J. B. KRIPALANI.

Foundation Of Rural Reconstruction

Let "slow but sure" be the motto of every village-worker. We must lay deep the foundation of rural reconstruction. So long as each worker is putting in every available ounce of energy, he need not be disappointed if he does not see the prospects of the super-structure rising up before his eyes in the immediate future.

JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM.

"CONGRESS" STALL AT KHADI EXHIBITION

Official Publications Will Be Available During Gandhi Jayanti

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:

A special stall called the "Congress Stall" has been opened in the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition with the object of selling some of the Congress literature which has been lying with the B. P. C. C.

The public are aware that at the time of the last session of the Congress, the Reception Committee had published a book called the "Congress Guide". The publication was the result of a close study of the Congress proolems and an elaborate marshalling of the facts. Besides, this publication is very well illustrated. The price of the publication was kept Re. 1 for a volume of about 175 pages and thousands of copies of this guide were sold during the session but many more remained unsold after the session was over and we have now reduced the price of the guide and brought it down to 8 Annas. This is a very cheap-price looking to the bulk and the importance of this publication. The guide is in two languages, namely. English and Hindi.

Besides there are other publications of the Congress, equally important, which are kept for sale in the "Congress Stall".

We have no doubt that the public will avail themselves of this opportunity, and but all these publications.

Following are the books with their prices written against them.

BOOKS FOR SALE

Resolutions of Congress, A. I. C. C. and Working Committee

	Rs.
1923 to 1923	0-8-0
1924	0-5-0
1925	0-4-0
Public Debt Report Vol. I	1-0-0
Public Debt Report Vol. II	1-0-0
Decalogue of Public Debt Committee Report	0-2-0
Punjab Martial Law Report Vol. I	0-8-0
Punjab Martial Law Report Vol. II	1-0-0
Assam Opium Enquiry Report	0-8-0
Civil Disobedience Report	0-8-0
Bush Gaya Temple Enquiry Report	0-4-0
Bombay's reply to Lord Birkenhead by Mrs. S. Naidu	0-6-0
Rules and Fundamental Rights	0-0-3
Bombay Congress Guide	0-8-0
Sjt. K. F. Nariman's Address of Welcome	0 4 0
Babu Rajendra Prasad's Presidential Address English	0-4-0
Babu Rajendra Prasad's Presidential Address Hindi	0-4-0
Babu Rajendra Prasad's Presidential Address Urdu	0-4-0
40th Session Congress Report (1925)	1-0-0
41st Session Congress Report (1926) Hindi	0-8-0
Historical Trial of Mahatma Gandhi	0-2-0

PURCHASE KHADI HUNDIS

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association Khadi Bhandar Kalbadevi Road writes:—

The most effective way of celebrating Gandhi-Jayanti, lies in furthering the sale of Khadi-Hundis have greatly helped us to attain this objective in the past.

This year the Gandhi Seva Sena have decided to issue Khadi Hundis.

Friends and sympathisers who helped in the past will, we are sure, extend their full co-operation to the indefatigable sisters of Gandhi Seva Sena.

We hope Bombay public will make this Gandhi Jayanti a great success by purchasing these Khadi Hundis.

67TH GANDHI JAYANTI AND GIRGAUM KHADI SHOP

Girgaum Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works Khadi Shop will celebrate the birthday of Mahatmaji by arranging to make larger sales of Khadi during the Jayanti Week.

Every year the Bombay A. I. S A. celebrates this occasion by issuing Khadi Hundis. This year the Gandhi Seva Sena of Bombay has decided to issue Khadi Hundis.

(1) These Khadi Hundis can be exchanged at Girgaum Khadi Shop also.

(2) These Khadi Hundis can be exchanged at the stall of Girgaum Khadi Shop also in the B P. C C. exhibition.

(3) For only two days, viz. Tuesday (24th inst.) and Wednesday (2nd Oct.), will be celebrated by effecting sales of Khadi at cheap rates.

(4) The staff of Khadi shop will begin selling after spinning for one hour, 7-30 to 8-30 (S.T.) in the morning on Tuesday (24th inst.)

GANDHIJI WANTS GIFT OF UNITY

To-day we celebrate Gandhiji's 67th birthday by the Hindu calender. To-day if his fellow-countrymen and countrywomen wish to give him a gift which he will treasure, let them give him the gift of "Unity"—a unity of ideals between men of all religions, the rich and the poor who claim this India of ours as their Motherland. The alchemy of Gandhiji's genius found the white path of Khadi which could link the Hindu with the Mussalman, the rich with the poor, Englishman with Indian. Saving crores of human beings from soul-killing idleness and pangs of hunger is an ideal over which there can be no controversy. All could help and feel themselves elevated.

No one to-day, however ill-informed, doubts that India is the poorest country in the world. Here are a few pre-war figures:—

Average daily income per head: America	Rs.	3	0 0
Great Britain and Ireland		2	0 0
India		0	1 9

Does not our poor agriculturist need our sympathy and help?

GANDHI SEVA SENA.

"POONA PACT" ANNIVERSARY

Tomorrow's Meeting On Chowpatty Sands

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a mass meeting to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Chawpaty Sands to celebrate the third anniversary of the famous "Poona Pact" which is one of the acts of supreme sacrifice in Gandhiji's life. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside at the occasion and Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Sjt. S. A. Brelvi, Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Sjt. Nagindas T. Master and others will address the meeting.

PROGRAMME IN "G" WARD

Congress workers of the "G" Ward D. C. C. will hawk Khadi throughout the week every morning and encourage the village industries in all possible localities of the ward.

On Saturday 28th, a public meeting will be held at night.

On Sunday 29th, Flag Salutation at 8 a.m. and spinning competition at 9-30 in the Committee's office when prizes will be awarded to the best spinner.

On following days, there will be public meetings, one at Dharawi and the other in Mill area.

The last day will be celebrated by gathering of students of Hindi classes and Industrial Home conducted by this Committee when there will be an elocution competition in Hindi and the prizes will be awarded to successful candidates.

VILE PARLE PROGRAMME

The following is the programme of the Gandhi Jayanti Week arranged by the Vile Parle Congress Committee to celebrate the 67th birth-day of Mahatma Gandhi.

TUESDAY 24th—
Non-stop spinning for 24 hours.

WEDNESDAY 25th—
Village Sanitation round from 7 to 9 a.m.

SUNDAY 29th—
Sjt. S. D. Deo, President of M.P. C.C. will perform the flag salutation ceremony at the Chavani building at 8 a.m. (S.T.) whilst in the afternoon after the Cosmopolitan dinner at 11-30 a.m., there will be a discourse on the future programme before the Congress when Messrs. Deo, B. G. Kher, R. N. Mehta have agreed to participate in the discussion.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd Oct.—
Public meeting of the citizens when Mr. J. K. Mehta and Swami Anand will address.

Besides this Khadi Mandir lady organisers will go round the suburb selling Khadder to the public. It is hoped public will cordially co-operate in their efforts. The tickets for the Cosmopolitan dinner can be had from the secretaries upto the 27th instant.

At Ghatkoper

Under the auspices of Ghatkoper Gramya Udyoga Mandal following programmes will be carried out during the Gandhi Jayanti Week:—

In the morning Khadi-Ferry of ready-made underwears prepared by our Ghatkoper sisters.

At noon Ladies Khadi-Ferry of Saries of Maharastra S.A.

A big Khadi Stall containing many varieties and requirements is erected temporarily in the Gandhi chowk.

At Bhivandi

Gandhi Week will be celebrated at Bhiwandi from September 24 to October 2. Khadi-Pheri, Khadi-Exhibition, Harijan-Sammelan lectures of well-known leaders, Gowardhan Mela from Bombay, spinning and eloquence competition are the chief programmes of the week.

A meeting will also be held under the auspices of Bhagini Mandal at noon to-day (Tuesday).

The Exhibition will be opened to-day (Tuesday) and will remain open till 2nd October.

LADIES MEETING AT BHULESHWAR

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee a public meeting for ladies will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office. Chhotalal Bhuwan, Kalbadevi Road. Smt. Perinben Captain will preside and Smts. Lilavati Munshi. Shantaben Vengsarker, Kantaben Khadvala, Moghiben Kantanvala, Maniben Chhabildas and others will address.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Scouts And Safety First

The Scouts of the Bombay Schools Committee, of whom Prof. V. G. Rao is the Commissioner, have offered their services to the Schools Committee to train their 400 teacher free of charge in the principles of "Safety First," so that they may impart the training they receive to the 70,000 pupils under their care. Not a day passes without any accident to a citizen in the city and the lives of the school-going children are in greater danger than those of the ordinary pedestrians owing to their immature experience and youth. The Safety First Association has also done well in issuing a primer for the guidance of the school children giving information as to how they should walk on the roads and save themselves from accidents. Owing to the growing vehicular traffic in the city and the accidents to the citizens, which have reached an alarming proportion in the last few years, the offer of the Scouts is welcome and most opportune in the interest of the safety of the children.

A Bombay Artist

Mr. C. Nageswara Rao is well-known to the public of Bombay—as an artist of great talents. His portraits of some of the Indian leaders have captured popular imagination and he may be said to be among the few artists in India whose work could be described as 'best sellers.' Possibly one of the best of his works is the portrait of Gandhiji at the time of the Dandi March. Recently he executed an order on behalf of the Annamalai University and painted the life-size portrait of Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, the Vice-Chancellor of that University. The painting is a fine study of Mr. Sastri and is recognised by his friends as a "speaking likeness."

HARIJAN DAY IN BOMBAY

To-day's Meeting At Blavatsky Lodge

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh a public meeting will be held to-day Tuesday at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall (Chowpaty) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) to observe the "Harijan Day" (the day on which the Poona Pact was signed).

The Rohidas Harijan Bal Mitra Mela will entertain the audience with their performances till 6-45 p.m. and thereafter prominent citizens will address the meeting.

Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri will preside.

SUSPECT CAUGHT RED-HANDED

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Sept. 23.

The strict vigilance of the Vile Parle police under supervision of Police Inspectors Khan and Rane, was responsible in netting in a night wanderer yesterday night Police during their usual night round detected at 1 a.m. one Dana, a Rabari by caste moving in a suspicious way on the Tejpal Road. As he could not render any satisfactory explanation to the patrol on duty he was immediately arrested and on his person being searched some property and cash worth Rs. 59 was found. He had also some ornaments with him. He was then taken to the police lock up where he was detained overnight and will to-day be produced before the first class City Magistrate of Bandra.

The police were busy hunting other two cases of theft reported during the last two days. On the Neliru and the Bajaj Roads.

INDIAN FILMS FOR VENICE

Motion Picture Society Clears Misunderstanding

The Secretary of the Motion Picture Society of India write:—

As quite an amount of ignorant and prejudiced comment has been made in regard to the action of the Motion Picture Society of India in sending out 2 pictures to the Third International Cinemotographic Exhibition held at Venice in August, 1935, the public and the film producing interests in this country will be interested to know that so far the Society has not had any reply from the authorities of the Venice Exhibition. The newspaper reports state that 65 pictures were submitted from all over the world. Of these, the Exhibition Committee could show 45 and that India had the honour of being represented. This does not mean that the remaining pictures were not shown.

The Society desires to express its emphatic protest against any criticism in cinema and the daily papers of India without being in possession of authoritative information which would financially affect any particular producer.

PATHE
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Phone 41561
A Double Feature Programme

JOLTING!
Five startling stories crammed into one! Drama dips into the audience in a Broadway theatre... entangling the lives of people like YOU!
A little guy with a big hate sends chills up and down your spine
4 HOURS TO KILL!
with RICHARD BARTHELMESS
JOE MORRISON · GERTRUDE MICHAEL
HELEN MACK · DOROTHY TREE
ROSCOE KARNS
RAY MILLAND

and

"LE GONG"
DANCE OF THE VIRGINS
in
ALL TECHNICOLOUR
Produced In The Tropical
PARADISE OF BALI

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NATIVE MUSIC
NATIVE CUSTOMS

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THE CAPITOL NEXT SATURDAY SEPT. 28th

Plans open at the Theatre.

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Post Box No. 232. Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1935

GANDHI JAYANTI

To-day is the 66th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi according to the Hindu calendar, and the birthday falls on 2nd October according to the Christian calendar. These and the intervening days will be celebrated in Bombay and other parts of the country as Gandhi Jayanti Week. The celebrations will nowhere be mere conventional or showy affairs but will consist mainly of service of the poor of the country in certain forms particularly approved by him, such as the popularisation of the products of village industries including khaddar and the service of Harijans. Whatever forms of service are selected, they will be symbolic of the spirit of service of humanity of which Gandhiji is a veritable incarnation. They will also be symbolic of that deep affection and respect which millions of Indians cherish for him and which even Kings and Emperors may envy. Indeed the whole world has acclaimed him as the greatest man alive to-day and the of the greatest ever born.

Message Of Non-violence

Even as Buddha and Christ were world figures, so is Gandhiji. He is to-day living and interpreting the message of non-violence which they preached centuries ago and which the world had come to regard as a counsel of perfection utterly unsuitable to the problems of everyday life before Gandhiji showed how non-violence is practicable in all spheres of life and how it is capable of solving some of the most baffling problems of life. The world is aghast at the ruin that has been and is being wrought by violence in the settlement of individual and national feuds. And the world turns with relief to the visions of peace that can be restored by the methods of non-violence that Gandhiji has expounded.

Ebbs And Flows

Great as has been Gandhiji's service to the world through the message of non-violence that he has reinterpreted and has applied to the problems of the modern world, his services to his own country are immeasurable. In every important sphere of its national life his influence has been in recent years dominating and ennobling. In the social sphere the great progress that has been achieved in the removal of untouchability and in popularising the simple life constitutes but a part of the social regeneration he has been preaching to India. In the sphere of economics his cult of khaddar and its progress are indication of the great possibilities of rural uplift, and his conception of Swadeshi has already achieved unprecedented results in our economic organisation. And as for Gandhiji's work in Indian politics, it is indeed unique in the history of the country and of the world. By introducing the weapon of non-violence and otherwise spiritualising Indian politics he has appealed to, and enlisted the devoted services of, countless men and women in the remotest villages, who are working in the sphere of politics with a religious fervour undreamt of before. Champaran and Kaira, Bardoli and Kanara are tracts inhabited by poor backward people, but these have made history under Gandhiji's guidance. And what has been achieved in the Frontier Province by his devoted follower, the Frontier Gandhi, is indeed a revelation to India and the world. There are some who choose to believe, as they wish to believe, that these are all things of the past and that, even apart from his voluntary withdrawal from politics, Gandhiji is now a spent force. Similar expressions were on the lips of many some time before Gandhiji led the epoch-making national struggle of 1930-34. Every struggle has its peculiar phases, its unexpected ups and downs. As Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said at Ahmedabad last evening, "there have been and there will be many ebbs and flows in the Gandhian Age." And they do not know what they speak when they say that Gandhiji is permanently out of politics and that he is a spent force. Government themselves recognize that, wherever he is and whatever he is primarily concerned with, he is, as before, a force to be reckoned with. His coming back to active politics is but a question of time. It may well be much earlier than one expects if the people more actively help him in preparing the economic back-ground for any sustained political struggle.

Strengthen The Congress

With the approach of the Lucknow session of the Congress and the time when the new Constitution will be imposed upon an unwilling nation, earnest Congress leaders have been anxiously considering the possible methods by which the country can reject the Constitution and generally intensify the struggle for independence. The specific details of methods suggested necessarily vary but there seems to be a general consensus of opinion about the general policy of organising a vast genuine mass movement under Congress lead. Mr. Jay Prakash Narayan, in the course of his presidential address to the Bengal Provincial Congress Socialist Conference, points out how difficulties like those created in the use of the new constitution by the Communal Award are due largely to the absence of a genuine mass movement. He says: "The communal problem exists, because we fail to draw, let us say, the Muslim masses into the national struggle, because we fail to inspire confidence in them. Our movement is not a mass movement. It is not the problems of the masses that we discuss, that guide our action, that determine our social philosophy. Our outlook is yet limited by middle class ambitions and desires. That is why the distribution of seats looms so large on our horizon. If we were leading a genuine mass movement, the masses of all communities would gather round our banner; in other words, the communal problem would have ceased to exist." The remedy suggested here is infinitely superior to the formation of a separate party to fight the Award.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, surveying the Indian situation in a more academic manner, makes a somewhat similar suggestion when, in the course of an article in the Pooja number of the "A. B. Patrika," he says: "The success of a nationalist party depends on its ability to rally under one common executive all the anti-imperialist forces in the country. Herein the Indian National Congress has failed so far. It has left the workers, peasants and States' subjects out of its organisations. The Trade Union Congress, the Kisan Sabhas and the States' Subjects Conference work independently of the Congress as separate parties. If this division continues, the Congress will never succeed in its mission. Therefore, if we want to gain in strength, these parties must be brought under one leadership. In order to do that, the Congress must openly declare that it has taken up the cause of the peasants, workers and States' subjects as its own." The need for making the Congress even more representative than it is now is undeniable, but a mere declaration like the one Mr. Bose suggests will not carry the Congress far. In fact such declarations have been made, explicitly or implicity, time and again. What is essential is that the Congress programme and constitution should be made more consistent with the true mass movement that is desired by most Congressmen.

Mr. Bose himself suggests the modification of the present constitution, but his view is untenable that the present constitution is "less democratic and more reactionary than the 1920-33 constitution." It will be well for him to suggest specific improvements in the constitution to make it more democratic and at the same time more capable of doing effective work expeditiously. The ensuing Lucknow session will be confronted with the great task of strengthening the Congress in every way so as to fit it to lead the more intensive mass movement that is desired by the country. There can be no better celebration of the Congress Jubilee than such an achievement. And, Gandhiji being out of politics for the time being, there is none other in India more fitted to lead the Congress in the ensuing year, and particularly to safeguard the interests of workers and peasants, than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We feel confident that the country will with one voice call upon him to shoulder the responsibility of the Presidentship of the Lucknow session of the Congress.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Some Impressions

(BY K. T. SHAH)

Thursday last was a day of record bungling, and bad tactics in the Assemoly. The day began with another motion for adjournment of the House in connection with the appointment of Sir Otto Niemeyer to advise on financial adjustment between the centre and the Provinces. It came from the same Group,—the Congress Nationalists,—whose leader had only the day before given and withdrawn notice of an identical motion. When the President read out the notice, Sir Nripen Sircar rose to object on the ground that if the same Party group were allowed, one by one, to raise such adjournment motions and withdraw the same, without cause given, the procedure of the House would be reduced to an absurdity. Messrs Maitra and Bannerji led a forlorn hope to retrieve the situation; but the President could see nothing in their explanation; and so ruled out their notices.

Upto the moment of writing, no explanation has been forthcoming about the inexplicable behaviour of Mr. Aney in this matter. The matter is all the more intriguing, as Mr. Aney is one of the most respected of the Assembly members; and, by common consent, one of the wisest. Surely, he must have had ample reasons for such an ambiguous conduct; but until satisfactory explanation is forthcoming, his admirers have no alternative but to remain dumb.

Intriguing Mystery.

It was also surprising, that not a single Congress member had either given notice of an adjournment motion on this issue; nor, when the Nationalist notice came up for submission, did any of them support the struggling Nationalists, even in argument for admission. Mr. Satyamurty is strangely silent. Upto the moment of writing, he has not issued one of his ubiquitous statements to explain away inexplicable mysteries. Rumour even says,—I have heard this from a Congress member, who is also on the Standing Finance Committee,—that he has fallen so much in love with Sir James Grigg, that he did not wish, by such a Motion, to embarrass his pet idol. A more charitable version of the same phenomenon was given me by another unimpeachable authority, that the Opposition leader had persuaded Mr. Aney,—presumably on the authority of Mr. Satyamurty,—that he, Mr. Aney, was labouring under a misapprehension as to the promise given by Sir George Schuster in this behalf; and that, therefore, it was no breach of undertaking for the present Government, to appoint only a single British expert to advise on this problem, without any consultation or association with the Legislature. None of those explanations has been offered publicly; and, therefore, one cannot really say what truth there is in any one of them. But still, the mystery is too intriguing not to demand comment.

Quetta Debate.

The day ended in an atmosphere raised some 30 degrees in temperature. It was a non-official day for resolutions; and the first one that came up for discussion was that in regard to the Quetta Earthquake. The resolution was a demand for an enquiry regarding the relief measures having been properly taken; and many unsophisticated persons read in it a clear censure of Government. It was moved by a Congress backbencher in a written speech strictly within the time limit; and supported and opposed from several quarters of the House. At 3-45 Mr. Desai got up to speak, and took 34 minutes,—against the average ration of 15.

When Mr. Desai had ended, the Home Member got up to reply. He was obviously moved to the depths of his being,—and I am by no means convinced that his emotion was stimulated. In ringing accents of genuine feeling, he refused an enquiry beyond possibility of misunderstanding. Sir Henry Craik of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, and Sir Henry Craik on the Quetta resolution, are two distinct beings: one an advocate aware of the weakness of his case, and, therefore, intent upon conciliation by temperate expression and plausible argument; the other a flam-

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 4).

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

How It Must Be Carried On

By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD.

MOSCOW, Aug. 25.
(By Air Mail.)

In our day, propaganda, if properly organized and conducted, can prove much more useful and effective than the most up-to-date instrument of war. Of particular importance is propaganda to us Indian nationalists who have not yet succeeded in winning our political emancipation. However, unfortunately, our National Congress, the body to which the people of India have entrusted the task of obtaining Swaraj and independence has to this day paid no, or negligible, attention to the mighty instrument of propaganda, both inside and outside of the country.

India is known abroad to-day only for one thing: "a good and profitable market for foreign importers." About the other innumerable qualities she and her people possess practically nothing is known with, of course, the exception of those things which have been, and are being, intentionally spread far and wide by anti-Indian elements to keep the public opinion of the world in utter darkness about her and the Indian people. The indisputable fact of how much money is spent and importance attached by our opponents in anti-Indian propaganda abroad and at home, as a factor of serious alarm for us Nationalists and is sufficient reason for the adoption of immediate counteraction all over the world in the form of well organized and permanent propaganda to show what India and the Indians really are, and what the real motif is that underlies the propaganda regularly carried on by our opponents, the anti-Indian elements.

Our Responsibility

As I have already mentioned, India as a country of great culture and possessing huge treasuries of art, is but little known to peoples outside her boundaries, and for that reason, in the majority of cases,—this great country of the Orient is ignored and neglected by the people of other countries. Therefore, an opinion is thus formed throughout the world that the Indians are a backward nation and undeveloped not only politically, but, also, in all walks of life. Who is to be blamed for such disastrous allegation and poisonous opinion? Of course, we ourselves, we, the Indian Nationalists, because we do not take adequate counter-measures, because in most cases we keep silent or just ignore the destructive anti-India propaganda of our opponents. Through our inability or lack of organizational qualities and conservatism in adapting ourselves to the modern way of action and counteraction.

Our Shortcomings

In the first place, one of our grave mistakes is that we were and remain too sentimental and non-realistic at that and that we are too fanatically conservative. In adopting our tactics we prefer, in almost all cases to follow the exampies of people who lived in an age backward in technique and science, rather than following those who have reached the zenith of progress.

Another shortcoming of us Indian nationalists is that we are overpowered by sentimentalism, not patriotic in the real sense of this word, and mostly do things 'not' for the benefit and interests of India as a whole, but for the interest and benefit of a separate community or group of people. If we want to become a respected and independent nation we must do everything from the point of view of the interests of India as a whole, particularly keeping in view the interests of the majority of its population.

The need for foreign propaganda for the vital interests and good name of India is necessary to-day as never before, and the National Congress of India will do serious harm to the cause of India's freedom if it will continue to ignore this and will not start on this line immediately.

Propaganda in foreign countries does not mean merely sending abroad a dozen of well qualified emissaries who will give hundreds of lectures praising India and the Indians. The first and most serious difficulty that is liable to arise is that not many countries will tolerate the jeopardization readily of the normal interests which they maintain with other States which might object to the activities of such emissaries. Besides, such a system of propaganda would undoubtedly be seasonal and temporary rather than a well-rooted and permanent propaganda that we are in such need of.

What Congress Must Do

In my opinion the following scheme should be worked out for conducting propaganda abroad: The Indian National Congress should organize an institution in India, to be called the "Society for Friendship between India and other Countries," or some such similar name, which would be managed and led by outstanding nationalist leaders. This society, with its permanent offices in the capital city of India, should gather around itself all the Indian art, literary, musical, scientific and educational institutions and keen in close contact with them. It must appoint its (paid) representatives abroad. These representatives must be thoroughly qualified and staunch nationalists, so that

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3).

Frankly Speaking

COLLECTIVE SYSTEM AND BRITAIN.

Taking advantage of the crisis created by Italy's belligerent attitude towards not only Abyssinia but practically the whole world, Mr. Nevile Chamberlain has raised the cry of more arms for Britain. Faced with "the most difficult and most dangerous problem in Europe," Mr. Nevile Chamberlain declares that "the time has come when Britain must face the realities and bring her defensive forces up to the minimum required for her own self-respect". The time has been cleverly chosen to play on jingo and chauvinist patriotism of Britons. But what are the realities? England is not threatened as such nor is there any question of her individual "self-respect" involved in the present crisis. What is in danger is the League of Nations and the issue is between the "collective system" and unilateral action in defiance of it by Italy. At least this is what even British statesmen themselves have tried to tell the world from London and Geneva. That being the case the standard of "defensive forces" is to be measured by the combined resources of League members which is more than enough to bring any recalcitrant Power to its knees within a week. Then why this insistence on unilateral security which implies the surrender of that very collective principle by which Britain professes to swear?

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

In an article printed on this page Mr. Abdul Aziz Azad, our Moscow correspondent, makes out a strong case for Indian propaganda in foreign countries. The need for such propaganda has often been stressed by many Congress leaders and by none more earnestly than by the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, who has made a trust of the best part of his life's earnings for this purpose. Mr. Azad is not content with making a vague proposal but has offered a number of detailed suggestions based on his study of the wonderful Soviet propaganda carried on all the world over in spite of tremendous odds. His main suggestion is that India's foreign propaganda should be organised by the Indian National Congress. We trust now at least Mr. Azad's suggestions and similar ones made from time to time by other Nationalists in India and abroad will be seriously considered by the Working Committee. When India is being persistently and unscrupulously misrepresented and vilified by interested parties, it is neither wise nor patriotic to remain indifferent and let world opinion go against her by default.

DR. HARDIKAR'S BLUNDER.

We are rather inclined to sympathize with Doctor N. S. Hardikar, in the controversy over Doctor Moonje's visit to Karnatak. Quite unconsciously he committed a grievous blunder in initiating and sponsoring Doctor Moonje's tour. We invite Dr. Hardikar's attention to the interview Doctor Moonje gave to a Press representative at Hubli in which he said: "..... but I was pressed frequently and earnestly by my friend Dr. Hardikar, to which I had to give my whole-hearted approval, that the object of the tour should be encouraging military and physical training among Hindu boys." Let Doctor Hardikar read these words in the context of Doctor Moonje's communalist campaigns and publicly declared views and we are quite sure Doctor Hardikar will agree with us that the Nagpur Doctor's conception of "military and physical training among Hindu boys" is, both in motive and psychological appeal, a veritable danger to all that Doctor Hardikar stands for and cherishes. Nor would it be correct to say that Doctor Moonje kept even the letter of his word, unless of course protests against his Belgaum speech are absolutely and utterly without any foundation at all. Doctor Hardikar meant well. He was, however, made the victim of his own very good intentions. He has been sinned against, but we are bound to emphasise that it is not Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande who has sinned by giving a timely warning to Karnatak.

STOP THE MISCHIEF.

The boycott plans at Lahore are getting dangerous and must be abandoned in the interests of all concerned. It is said that the preaching of the economic boycott of non-Muslims as part of the Shahidgunj mosque agitation has had its repercussion in the shape of retaliatory preaching of social boycott of Muslims by Hindus and Sikhs. It is even reported that serious altercations have already taken place between rival parties. The only redeeming feature of the situation is that moderate leaders of all communities are anxious to settle things amicably. But they will have to be in right earnest about it and stop the mischief before it gets out of control. Trusted local Congress leaders may well take the leading part in the attempts for a settlement and should not rest till they have succeeded.

"AFTER ASOKA ...."

(By "THE OBSERVER.")

The reference to Emperor Asoka in the address of H. E. the Viceroy before the Indian Legislature last week was undoubtedly the purple patch of the speech. 'It is a matter of great satisfaction to me,' said His Excellency, 'that during my Viceroyalty there has been made possible a consummation which many of the great rulers of India through the ages (from Asoka onwards) desired to see, but did not see'. What a masterly touch that was! As though with a magician's wand he thereby carried his audience (so much the worse for the Congress absentees) across the centuries to the very dawn of Indian history. With seven-league boots he strode over the Marathas and the Moguls, over the Rajput and the Vijaynagar dynasties, and sweeping in a wave of the hand all "those far-off unhappy days, and battles long ago" he arrived right at Asoka! Whether Lord Willingdon's perspective of the past is historically correct, or whether his anticipation of the future is constitutionally sound should not detain us here. We should only appreciate the spirit that underlies this historic utterance.

And how true is Lord Wilingdon to the traditions of his tribe? Napoleon never wearied of repeating that he did not succeed Louis XIV but King Charlemaigne—the Asoka of France. Mussolini also always draws his inspiration from the ancient heroes of Rome. And the Fuhrer, though he is too busy in his game of Jew-baiting, must also be tracing his Kin(g)ship to Frederick the Great, in his spare moments. This is the common weak point of all those supermen. They want none to share their glory—none save those whose names have become legends. "Charlemaigne, Caesar or Asoka .....and ..... I."

When Lord Willingdon first arrived in India four years back as Viceroy, he dreamt of becoming the first constitutional Governor-General of India. Now the hour of bidding adieu to all the pomp and purple is drawing nigh and yet the long-awaited Federation is as distant as a tantalising mirage. Good-bye to all that now! Why not then withdraw your gaze from the future and look into the past and link yourself with ancient glory? Who meeter for that than Asoka whose pillars yet stand raising their heads among the wrecks and ruins around? And so if one cannot inaugurate a new epoch, why not lay the flattering unction to one's soul that one is at least closing another? None need therefore grudge His Excellency this innocent satisfaction.

雀百家雀

In the Bombay Council—

Replying to a question in the Bombay Council to-day, Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli stated that Government had not given effect to any of the recommendations of the Industrial Commission regarding the establishment of a Board of Industries, though they were aware that other Provincial Governments had already established advisory boards.

Honi sois qui mal y pense!

And there is a Criminal Law Amendment Bill round the corner.

* * * *

According to a Simla report, the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly "approved by the casting-vote of the Chairman the expenditure required for the Hammond Committee for the delimitation of constituencies."

Well begun, even though by the casting-vote of the Chairman (Isn't it Grigg?) is more than half done.

* * * *

'SPIRIT OF SATAN IS ABROAD.'

Crisis in World Civilisation.
—Headlines.

This is what is called discovering the age-old obvious.

* * * *

"Le Matin" of Paris says that the gap between the Committee's proposals and Il Duce's demands remains very wide.

But we should not be surprised if they attempted to fill the gap by throwing Abyssinia into it.

* * * *

At any rate, Abyssinia, as a Geneva message says, has accepted the Committee of Five's proposals subject to the preservation of sovereign rights and discussion of details.

And it should not be—it never is—beyond the powers of European "statesmanship" to catch hold of Abyssinia's acceptance and arrange the details, so that she is handed over to Italy subject, of course, to the proclamation of sovereign rights in the preamble.

* * * *

Seth Jamal Mahomed Sahib, the well-known Nationalist Muslim leader of Madras, has been elected President of the Muslim Educational Association of South India in place of Sir Mohammad Usman. Whereat certain Muslim M.L.A.'s have expressed their pleasure since they see in it "a sign of freeing the community from the leading strings of officials."

The joke—and it is rather a cruel joke at that—lies in the fact that among the signatories is—Doctor Ziauddin Ahmad, Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University by the grace of officials, active and retired, plain and decorated, etc.

* * * *

Sir Henry Craik stated in the Assembly that the Government of India had taken no action and considered no action necessary against the Pakistan Movement.

Both Bhai Parmananda and Sir Md. Yakub ought to have protested, one because of the partiality to a Muslim movement and the other because the whole answer appeared to be charged with contempt for it.

* * * *

While representatives of Great Britain and the Empire were thundering against Italy, "commercial circles in Kenya" (you know what it means) were booking contracts to deliver goods to Italian Somaliland.

This, of course, is what is called "enlightened self-interest," which translated into ordinary language means business first, patriotism afterwards.

* * * *

But "business first" went a bit too far evidently and Messrs. Commercial Circles of Kenya, Ltd. are "anxiously" watching developments. For, "if sanctions are applied against Italy, it is expected that Kenya will lose heavily."

How tragic!

We shan't say more lest we hurt the delicate feelings of Messrs. Morgan, James, etc.

* * * *

A Doctor was diagnosing the complaint of a pretty young American film-star.

"You've got acute appendicitis," he said at last. The girl sat up indignantly.

"Say, don't get fresh," she said. "I want to be examined, not admired."

Assembly Passes Coffee Cess Bill

Zafrullah Khan Persuades Members To Withdraw Amendments

(From Our Special Representative)
SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The whole of to-day was occupied with the Coffee Cess Bill and the debate on financial adjustment on separation of Burma could not be resumed.

There is intensive lobbying to secure modification of Mr. Mathuradas Vissonji's amendment, but without a definite assurance of a fresh investigation by an impartial tribunal, it would be fatal to drop the amendment though Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir Homi Mody are striving hard to confine the amendment to simple refusal to consider the report.

The Assembly met to-day to discuss the Coffee Cess Bill.

During the question time Sir Henry Craik informed Mr. Mohanlal Saxena that Probir Goswami, a prisoner in the Cellular jail, was awarded 20 stripes for assaulting the Chief Jailor and Sudhendu Dam awarded 30 stripes for assaulting the Superintendent.

Both prisoners were examined by the Jail Medical Officer and certified as medically fit for punishment. D n was not suspected of suffering from tuberculosis, but he was admitted into hospital for slight fever on November 4. 1934. He had no fever from November 5 to 12 on which date he assaulted the Superintendent.

Treatment In Andamans.

Sir Henry Craik informed Mr. Saxena that no complaints had been received by Government in regard to the treatment of terrorist prisoners confined in the Andamans. Doctor Todd. Superintendent of the Jail, was competent to deal with all applications and prisoners had facilities for bringing their grievances to the notice of higher authorities if they desired to do so. Government did not propose to institute any enquiries in the matter.

Incidents of Malaria in Cellular Jail in 1933 was less than in jails in a number of provinces in India in the first seven months of 1934. admissions into hospitals on account of malaria averaged about ten per cent of prisoners in the same period in 1933. Admission averaged a little over five per cent. of prisoners. The question of increasing the number of copies of some of the newspapers at present supplied to terrorist prisoners confined in Cellular jail at Port Blair was under consideration. It was not the practice to allow outdoor games to prisoners in jail in India. Government therefore saw no reason for providing any such facilities for prisoners confined in Cellular jail in Port Bla

No Against Pakistan Movement.

Sir Henry Craik replying to Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's question regarding the Pakistan Movement, said, "I have seen the document signed by a gentleman who calls himself President of the Pakistan National Movement, but I do not know to whom the document been dessiminated. So far as Government are aware the so-called movement is run by some students in England and is not operating in India. I am not aware that any action has been taken by His Majesty's Government. The Government of India have taken no action and consider no action necessary.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Sir M. Zafrullah Khan moved the consideration of the Coffee Cess Bill and said that though the Bill provided for duty upto Re. 1 per cwt. it was not proposed to impose more than eight annas duty in the beginning. The proceeds of the duty would be mainly devoted to propaganda outside India. The Coffee growers had repeatedly requested the Government to take this step as their competitors in the world markets were making headway at the expense of Indian coffee through systematic propaganda.

INDIANS MUST HAVE MAJORITY.

Continuing Sir M. Zafrullah Khan said he could not say exactly how many members of the proposed committee would be Indians and how many Europeans but considering the fact that there were more Indian Planters and they had a larger area under plantation there should be a larger number of Indian representation on the Committee which might reach 14 against 6 Europeans. His own view was that Indian representation would not be less than 12 as against 8 Europeans.

As regards Clause 3 of the Bill if it gave the interpretation that coffee sent from one State to the other or from a State to British India or 'vice versa' was liable to cess. By a notification under Section 33 of the Sea Customs Act they would remove this misunderstanding. Burma had been left out of the scheme at her own request as she pleaded that Burma grew very little coffee which was almost entirely consumed locally.

Concluding Sir M. Zafrullah Khan said that the demand for a levy of cess was now nearly two-years-old and if the Bill was not passed and cess not levied at the latest by the middle of November one more season would be lost and the Bill would be entirely useless for one year.

CIRCULATE THE BILL.

Pandit Nilakantha Das moved that the Bill be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon by January 15. He said Government's own statistics showed that coffee planting had increased very little during the last 15 years and there was not much scope for future expansion. If Government wanted to help the industry they should finance its marketing by various official organisations. By setting this new organisation only rich foreign planters would be benefitted to the disadvantage of Indian planters. If the Bill was circulated the speaker's view would be echoed by majority of Indian planters.

Mr. A. Chettiar moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Milligan said the coffee industry had been going downhill. The Bill promised a real solution and the House should reject the arguments of Pandit Nilkant Das who was opposed both to tea and coffee drinking. Ninety-eight per cent. of coffee growers supported the proposal for Cess Committee.

VALUE OF PROPAGANDA.

Mr. D'Souza speaking on behalf of coffee growers referred to his experience in Bond Street and said that a grocer had told him that Kenya coffee was better and cheaper while, in fact, the speaker knew that Mysore coffee was far superior. This was the result of propaganda on behalf of Kenya.

Mr. A. Chettiar said he would not press his motion for a Select Committee if a guarantee was given that Provincial Governments' nominees on the Cess Committee would be Indians.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury said there was no necessity for referring the Bill to a Select Committee. The Bill was non-controversial. He, therefore, pleaded that the House would be well advised to facilitate passage of the Bill.

Mr. Iyengar wanted the Bill to be examined by a Select Committee and strongly opposed that portion of the Bill which provided for propaganda favouring drinking of coffee.

FALL IN EXPORTS.

Sir Mahomed Zafrulla Khan, Commerce Member, replying to the debate said that India and Kenya enjoyed the same preference in the British market, but Kenya did better mainly because of propaganda. He gave figures to show how exports to the United Kingdom had come down to a third during the past four years and to France down to a half. The industry was not in a flourishing condition and as a result of the Cess, the small planter would benefit even more than the bigger planter.

The House rejected both Pandit Nilkant Das' motion for circulation and Mr. A. Chetty's motion for a Select Committee and took the Bill into consideration.

Mr. U. Thein Maung moved an amendment proposing the inclusion of Burma in the scheme.

BILL PASSED.

Mr. U. Thein Maung's amendment was rejected.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan assured the mover that it was not with a view to playing a trick on Burma that she was excluded from the operation of the Bill. The Burma Government itself preferred the exclusion of Burma from the Proposed Coffee Cess Act, as the quantity of coffee grown there was very small and negligible. The Government of India had acted perfectly fairly in regard to Burma.

Pandit Nilkant Das' amendment was also rejected and the Bill was then passed.

VALIDATION OF DIVORCE.

Sir N. N. Sircar moved consideration of the Jubbulpore-Chattisagarh Division (divorce proceedings validation) Bill which proposes to remove doubts and to validate certain proceedings of the Allahabad High Court.

Mr. Sri Prakash moved reference of the Bill to a Select Committee and asked the House not to condole the acts of the Allahabad High Court. The speaker repeatedly attacked the Court for other alleged similar acts and extra judicial proceedings, whereupon the President ruled him out pointing out that no reflection could be cast on Courts of Law.

Mr. Sriprakash said that the Bill itself cast a reflection and should also be ruled out. (Laughter).

The President remarked that the Bill proposed to validate proceedings and did not cast a reflection.

The motion was defeated and as the President proceeded to put the Bill clause by clause Sir N. N. Sircar said that the Leader of the Opposition had mentioned a certain point which might require an amendment of clause two. The matter was accordingly postponed to Wednesday.

Sir N. N. Sircar announced that in response to the wishes of all Parties in the House and non-party members who had addressed him, he had agreed without creating a precedent to put on the official agenda for Wednesday the introduction of the following non-official bills:—

Mr. Rajah's Bill for the removal of social disabilities among certain classes of Hindus. Dr. Deshmukh's Bill regarding Hindu women's right to property. Dr. Khare's Bill for validating marriages among Arya Samajists and Dr. Bhagwandas' Bill validating marriages between different Hindu castes and amending the Child Marriage Restraint Act.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow.—A. P.

Italian Communique Regarded Favourably By British Press

LONDON, September 23.

The wording of the official Italian Communique, coupled with Italian Government's subsequent criticism of the League plan, is regarded as a favourable sign by this morning's papers.

Signor Mussolini's minimum demands according to the "Daily Telegraph," include, firstly, more territory than was promised to Italy; secondly, any outlet to sea for Abyssinia must be through Eritrea; thirdly, the Abyssinian army must be disarmed, and Italy entrusted with the re-organisation; fourthly, sufficient territory should be ceded to join Eritrea with the Italian Somaliland.

Policy of Patience.

The "Daily Telegraph" counsels a policy of patience, and says that obviously a powerful impression has been made at Rome by the firm attitude taken by the Council of League Assembly. This has been deepened by unobtrusive, but striking reinforcements, of British naval strength in the Mediterranean, and both in Gibraltar and Egyptian waters.

The "Times," says the only new and most welcome feature of the Italian communique is that it seems no longer to dispute the right of the League to strive for peaceful settlement between two of its members, and there are other indications that the door to peace is not finally closed.—Reuter.

THE LAST RESORT

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, September 23.

An earlier message states:—

The situation is developing rapidly. The possibility of Italy precipitately withdrawing from the League is being discussed in the lobbies. The Committee of Five's communique says that the Committee met this morning to take note of the affirmative reply received for its proposals from Ethiopia and also to examine the Italian reply and its accompanying observations. The Committee decided to report to the Council on the whole situation as appears from documents and information. The Committee expected to meet again to-morrow afternoon or Wednesday morning at the latest, when it will examine the particular paragraph of Article Fifteen upon which the future action of the League will be based.

WAITING FOR FRESH PROPOSALS

ROME, Sept. 23.

An authoritative spokesman told "Reuter" to-day, that the door is still open. "We are awaiting for fresh proposals from the League which may form that minimum basis for discussion which the last proposals did not provide. We have made no counter proposals ourselves.—Reuter's Special.

KELLOGG QUITS HAGUE COURT

GENEVA, Sept. 23.

Mr. Frank B. Kellogg has resigned his membership of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague, because circumstances compel him to cease attending its sessions.—Reuter's Special.

MR. B. C. ALLEN DIES

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The death has occurred of Mr. Basil Copleston Allen.—Reuter.

Mr. Allen was the Collector of Dacca in 1906 and later Chief Secretary to Assam Government, and Member of Viceroy's Council.

KHADI PRATISTHAN

Reduction Sale

The Khadi Prastisthan of Kalkadevi announces a reduction sale during Gandhi Jayanti days.

ABYSSINIA ACCEPTS PROPOSALS

GENEVA, Sept. 23.

Abyssinia has accepted the Committee of Five's proposals subject to preservation of sovereign rights and discussion of details.—Reuter.

"Uncle Arthur" Undergoes Operation

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Mr. Arthur Henderson President of the Disarmament Conference, who had been suffering from jaundice underwent an operation in London to-day. His condition is described to be satisfactory.—Reuter.

Ayurvedic Conference At Benares In November

BENARES, (By Mail)

Arrangements are in the progress to hold an All India Conference of Vaidyas to discuss the three Ayurvedic principles of disease (tri-dosh) on modern scientific lines and the theory of evolution of the world (Punch Mahabhut) in the light of ancient Shastras from November 2 to 8 at Benares.

The conference will have two sections. One of them will be presided over by Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen Saraswati of Calcutta, the Dean of Faculty of Medicine, Surgery and Ayurveda of the Benares Hindu University, while the other will be presided over by Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Pramath Nath Tarkbhushan, Principal, Oriental College of the Benares Hindu University.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been elected chairman of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

Continued from Col. 7).

almost in imagination, given one seat? Such disproportionate representation, concluded the speaker was always responsible for discontent.

ABERCROMBIE'S REPLY

Rising to answer the charges brought by the previous speaker, Sir John Abercrombie said, his Chamber claimed to represent the Commerce of Bombay on the broadest possible basis and that what they lacked in quantity, they made up in quality.

Reassembling after Tea recess, European members including Mr. Bullocke of the Presidency Trades Association tried to refute the objections raised against the seats given to them by Mr. Tairsee.

Rao Bahadur Asavle asserted that the Labour representation ought to be given on the Trade Union basis.

Khan Bahadur Valibhai Patel complained that the interest of Gujarat had been completely ignored by the Delimitation Committee in their recommendations.

Mr. Hussein Ali Rahimtoola, Rao Bahadur Bole, Dewan Bahadur Dongarsingh Patel also spoke.

Mr. Vyankatrao Surve opined that Bombay had got more than the necessary seats.

After Mr. Abdul Aziz, Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif, Dr. Solanki, Sardar Bhimbhai Naik, and Mr. Pestanshah Vakil had expressed their view points on the subject the House rose for the day.

After the Delimitation Reports have been discussed the Government proposed to proceed with their Bill, the Registration of Trusts Bill coming first. Two days will be allotted to non-official business next week.

Bombay Council

Trade Unions Must Be Represented

Mr Bakhale's Attack On 'Special Labour' Constituencies

DELIMITATION COMMITTEE REPORT UNDER FIRE

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Sept. 23.

The Bombay Legislative Council commenced its third session of the year at 2 p.m. to-day Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehelvi presiding.

Considerable changes were noticed on the Government side when the session began. Sir Robert Bell who was away on leave at the time of the last session has assumed the Leadership of the House. Khan Bahadur Cooper took his seat next while Mr. C W. A. Turner has reverted to Chief Secretaryship. The conspicuous absence on the popular side to-day was of Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed, Mr. Gangoli being another.

After Sir Alimahomed Khan had taken the Chair, Hon'ble Members Sir Robert Bell and Messrs. John Abercrombie, Turner, Lane and some more were sworn in. The President then announced the pannel of Chairman for the current session to consist of Messrs. Kamat, Abercrombie and Khan Bahadur Khurro and Pestansha Vakil. This was followed by another announcement from the Chair of various acts that had received the assent of H. E. the Governor since the last session.

INTERPELLATIONS

Interpellations were next taken up.

Rao Bahadur Bole raised the question of Turkish baths in Bombay City.

Home Member Mr. Bell replying admitted that these baths were run without licence from the police but said, that it had been found unpracticable to control these so-called Turkish baths under the Prostitution or Municipal Acts.

Replying to supplementary questions, the Home Member stated that these baths often existed under different designations and in case of prosecutions against them the courts wanted strong proof.

Replying to Mr. Gazdar the Home Member stated that the Sind Delimitation Committee's report will be discussed to-morrow.

Mr. Gazdar suggested, it should be discussed some other day since the majority of Sind members had not yet arrived. Sir Robert Bell could not vouchsafe that.

Dr. Solanki successfully cornered the Education Minister Kambli over the question of nomination from Scheduled Classes to Ahmedabad District so much so that, at last he appealed to the President, "I have not got my reply sir."

President (calmly) "That may be a fact" (laughter).

Mr. Syed Munawar asked a question about the liquor shop between Khandia and Tank Streets at Grant Road, Bombay and the public protest thereat.

Dewan Bahadur Kambli stated that the Government had considered the latter and it was not considered desirable to remove that shop from that place.

DELIMITATION COMMITTEE REPORT

Interpellations over the Home Member Mr. Bell moved that the House do proceed to consider the Bombay Provincial Delimitation Committee's Report and the Government of Bombay's views thereon.

OPPOSITION TO DESAI'S BILL

About a dozen ladies were seen busy canvassing opposition to Mr. Desai's Adoption Bill amongst the Council Members before the House met. The Bill is expected to come before the House on the first day of non-official Bills.

Mr. Desai, the mover of the Bill, has already arrived, but nothing so far is known whether he will move the Bill at all or keep quiet in the face of a strong and persistent opposition from the women-folk of the Presidency. After he had moved the motion, Sir Robert Bell explained that Government had fixed to-day and to-morrow for consideration of the Delimitation proposals because Government of India being eager to put the New India Act into operation as soon as possible had fixed the time table to receive reports from provinces on their respective delimitation schemes.

Mr. Surve then moved an amendment that the seven Maratha reserved seats be distributed to allocate to Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Thana including the Bombay Suburban District, Bombay City North, East Khandesh, Poona and Ahmednagar Districts.

Rao Bahadur Waman Sampat Patil suggested that Rajputs be included in Marathas while Bhills be included in the Depressed Classes.

WHY NOT T. U. CONSTITUENCY?

Mr. Bakhale strongly protested against the provision of Special Labour constituencies and advocated Trade Union Constituencies throughout the Presidency He referred to the Lothian Committee which had agreed to the principle of Trade Union Constituencies and thought that Special Labour Constituencies were almost superfluous in the Bombay Presidency.

The Home Member at this point explained that the Government held the same view.

Mr. Bakhale proceeding said that he feared that Bombay Government were suffering from the same disease from which the neighbouring provinces were suffering. He further objected to the provision of keeping the seat vacant and stated that above a certain minimum strength, no Trade Union be excluded.

TAIRSEE'S FIERY SPEECH

In a very powerful and fiery speech, Mr. L. R. Tairsee launched a pointed attack against the discrimination made by the India Committee in mercantile representation. He feared it was not equitable or fair distribution inasmuch as the Indian Merchants' Chamber with thrice the number of members to that of the Commerce Chamber was given only one seat, while the latter got two. Coming to the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association, the speaker failed to see why that Association which had neither quantity nor quality should have got one seat. To his information, the speaker told the House the membership of that Association was only 36 and included among its members, tailors and outfitters, hair-dressers, ice cream sellers, watch-makers and caterers (laughter).

The Indian Chamber, said Mr. Tairsee, had 600 members and included about 29 associations and held a capital of about 80 crores of rupees. Why was then the Trades Association, which existed

(Continued in Col. 5).

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 35 Years).

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ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD, therefore, give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A. I. S. M. A.); BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.); & GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L. C. C. D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

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EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

INSPECTOR WADE—
'WHITE FACE'
TRAILING THE MISSING DR. RUDD AND MISS HARMAN, WADE DISCOVERS THAT WICKES, THE CAB-DRIVER, IS BLIND!
9-2
WICKES, HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN—THIS WAY?
ABOUT TWO YEARS, MEBBE MORE—
ABOUT A WEEK AFTER ME EYES WENT BAD, I GOT A BOARDER—I AIN'T NEVER SEEN HIM, BUT HE'S A GOOD MAN—HE'S BEEN DRIVIN' MY CAB FOR ME—HE—HE USES MY LICENSE!
TWO YEARS!—YOUR BOARDER MUST BE WHITE FACE!—HE'S BEEN DOING ROBBERIES IN LONDON JUST THAT LONG!
WHITE FACE!
I'M SICK—MY HEART!—IT'S RUNNIN' WILD!
QUICK, MIKE!—GET DOCTOR MARFORD!
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TYMAN ANDERSON

A University For Baroda

FALLACIOUS OBJECTIONS AGAINST IT

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding the establishment of a University at Baroda I may state that Hyderabad State has its own University and is doing splendid work. So has Mysore. Baroda ought to have established it long ago. Every State has its own industrial and agricultural problems. Its own University is the proper centre to tackle such problems. No country has progressed in its agriculture or industry without its own Universities. I notice that some writers object to this scheme of a University for Baroda. But their objection is based on two popular fallacies. The first is that the students turned out by the University get no employment and that there are enough universities in India. My suggestion is that Baroda University should give such education as will help its students to do useful service and get remunerative work. Baroda being an agricultural State, its University ought to emphasize agricultural education.

The State may endow the University with a fair quantity of waste and comparatively less useful land in different districts. The University should give this land to its graduates on long lease on nominal rent. These graduates should be given facilities to solve their problems in the laboratories of the University. The University should maintain well-equipped laboratories for such purposes. They should be in charge of competent professors with practical knowledge who can guide such graduates in their practical work.

If the graduates succeed in their work, then their farms will serve the purpose of "experimental farms" all over the State. Ordinary farmers will surely visit such farms and will imitate the methods employed there for better cultivation of land. Many universities are producing literary men such as philosophers, socialogists, economists, historians etc. Let Baroda University produce scientists and technologists. This is its present need.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar should tackle this difficult problem of a University for his state. He is pre-eminently suited to do this. He has varied experience and sympathy for his people.—Yours, etc.,

D. U. PAREKH, M.A., F.R.E.S.
Jetpur, Kathiawad.

"Kalyan Sub-Judge's Court"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The building of the Kalyan Sub-Judge's Court needs to be seen but once to be condemned. This part of the country is subject to heavy and torrential rains and the water flows down on almost all the walls leaving permanent marks. The roof of the building is leaky, and the office rooms are dirty looking cells without sufficient light and ventilation. The whole atmosphere is nauseating and but for compulsion no one would like to remain there even for a few minutes.

Some months back a proposal to fit the court house with electric lights was made by the then Sub-Judge with all the force of recommendation depicting the true state of things, pointing out how impossible it becomes to work for want of sufficient light in rainy season and due to hot weather in summer months. The proposal was turned down by the Home Department under the familiar excuse of "no funds" and "retrenchment."

Do not the Government owe a moral and legal responsibility to those who pay by way of stamp duty to provide minimum necessary comfort besides giving them justice for the money spent?—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Progress In Afghanistan

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the "Bombay Chronicle," dated 19th September there has appeared a report of an interview which a Karachi correspondent of the United Press had with me regarding the conditions in Afghanistan. While a good deal of it is a faithful reproduction of what I narrated to him, he has made some statements which are entirely unwarranted, especially the last paragraph which is a clear misrepresentation. It is inconceivable that I should have used such expressions as "though they are following in his wake" and "They are mortally afraid of uttering his name but I don't hesitate to say that there was subdued sympathy for him." These seem to be the embellishments of the correspondent himself.—Yours, etc.,

S. MAHOMMED YAKUB,
Medical Officer, Dadu.

Appeal To Bombay Socialists

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Provincial Political Conference which is proposed to be held in October, 1935, by the Socialist Group of Bombay Congressmen, is absolutely unconstitutional and illegal, because the Council of the B.P.C.C. has lost no time to decide the issue by passing the resolution at its meeting held on 19th inst. that the Conference should not be held, as such a Conference "would be prejudicial to the solidarity of the Congressmen in the city and to the authority of the B.P.C.C."

The Socialist Group is the party within the B.P.C.C. and the party has no right to convene such conference unless and until the body of the B.P.C.C agrees to such proposals brought forward before it for discussion. Even after moving the resolution to that effect, if the Majority rejects such proposals the Minority is bound to obey the decision such arrived at the meeting. Contrary to this it is no doubt to be called a breach of dicipline. So far the Socialist party remains in the four walls of the Constitution of the B.P.C.C. it has no right to defy the verdict of the B.P.C.C. except they resign bodily.

The Socialist party can no doubt convene a Socialist Provincial Political Conference and the B.P.C.C. cannot issue any statement for its prevention. But so far it is clear that as a body of the representatives of Congressmen in Bombay P.C.C. has a constitutional right to act on behalf of the B.P.C.C. the group has no right to defy so long they are in the fold of the B.P.C.C.

The proposition was also brought before the B.P.C.C. in the last week of August 1935 but it was also rejected by majority, and thereafter where was the necessity arisen to convene the P.P conference defying the said verdict passed by the body in charge. Before doing any commitment it is the obligatory duty of the Socialist group to reconsider the situation as united they stand and divided they fall. Further more, they should consider the question whether the resolutions passed by such groups, convening such ex-party conference, would be binding on the other Congressmen, who have not joined in that party.

I, therefore, appeal to the Congressmen of the Socialist party to reconsider the whole question and then decide what is just and fair on their part.

What they do not like how it is possible for them to make the others to like.—Yours, etc.

MAGANBHAI I. PATEL.
President, Poona Cantonment Congress Committee.

SAHUKAR KILLED AND ROBBED

Assailants Set Fire To Body After Brutal Crime

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

Kasur, a large town thirty miles from here, was the scene of a shocking Murder when a dindu Sahukar named Chunilal was done to death by unknown assailants.

Chunilal was sleeping in his shop in the Wheat Market and was apparently attacked by unknown persons, who, after stabbing him set fire to the body along with the bedding. The body was charred almost beyond recognition and was found in the morning after the room was forced open.

The assailants rifled a cash-box containing ornaments and cash but could not open a safe which contained Rs. 1,549.—A.P.

23 DROWNED IN RIVER DAHA?

PATNA, Sept. 23.

The report of a terrible boat disaster has just reached here from Hariaputti in Sewan District.

A country boat carrying 33 passengers while crossing river Daha capsized, throwing the passengers midstream. Fishermen rescued ten. Others still remain untreated.

The S. D. O. has proceeded to the spot.—United Press.

SHAHIDGUNJ ECHO

Muslim And Sikh M.L.As Move At Simla

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Significance is attached in lobby circles to the meeting between the Sikh and Muslim members of the Central Legislature held last night at Sardar Sant Singh's residence to consider the Shahidganj dispute. Those who participated in the discussion included Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. K. L. Gauba, Syed Ghulam Bhik Narirang and Sardar Sant Singh.

It is understood that a free and frank discussion took place and both sides put definite and defined solutions. As both sides wanted time for considering the alternative proposals made and to consult respective sections, the discussions were adjourned.—United Press.

RAILWAYS AND COLLIERIES

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The suggestion contained in the Public Accounts Committee reports that railways should work their own collieries has created a stir among interests connected with the industry. They point out that the coal industry is the key industry and already coal from the mines is being produced at uneconomic rates.

During the debate on the Committee's report on Wednesday Mr. Ghuznavi and Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji will voice the viewpoint of the industry against competition by railways.—United Press.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

(Continued from Page 8.)

ing angel of wrath breathing fire and thunder in every syllable he uttered Sir Henry is not a great orator; he has not the same facility of expression, even though English is his mother tongue, as his Leader in the House. But he certainly is not a marble statue, or animated automaton.

Neurasthenic Hysteria.

Sir Cowasji, who followed him, after a vain and most imprudent attempt on the part of the Opposition to shut out other speakers, was vitriolic beyond even the wont of this unbalanced Baronet from Bombay. Within the limits of Parliamentary vocabulary I doubt if the Hon. Baronet omitted a single epithet to characterise the speech of Mr. Desai. I am not an infatuated admirer of Mr. Desai's oratory; but I am bound to add, that the Baronet's performance was almost a case of neurasthenic hysteria, which was not, in the slightest degree, provoked by anything that Mr. Desai had said. On the other hand, the chaste rebuke administered by Mr. Aney to this spoilt child of fortune was as lofty as it was effective—at least so far as the rest of the audience was concerned. Pandit Govind Vallubh treated the outburst of the plutocrat from Bombay with the contempt it deserved.

So far, however, the bungling mentioned above, was not tragically in evidence. An insinuation had been made, in the course of the Debate, that the funds collected in Bihar for earthquake had been used for election purposes! But none of the Congress leaders even thought of answering such an atrocious charge, even though they were warned before hand that such an accusation was coming. Even that may not be called an instance of bungling. When however it came to a final Division, it was a lamentable exhibition of lack of organisation and tactics. The defeat of the Opposition, only a couple of hours before, on the closure motion, ought to have been a good guide to the imprudence of forcing the issue at that juncture. And, the Whips were certainly aware that the Congress ranks had been thinned—even between 5 p.m. and 7. There was also the announcement, made by Sir M. Zafrulla Khan, in the name of the Government of a consultative committee—which decided Messrs Haroon and Husseinbhai to desert the Opposition. Perhaps there were some others. The result was a disastrous defeat. It was not a disaster so much in the size of the Government majority as in the antecedents and implications of that defeat. It was bungling, or tactical blundering, because a Division was demanded when the probability of defeat had become clear because members had left the House; the whips did not know where the absentee were.

Friday was a relatively tame day. The Indo-Burma Financial Adjustment Tribunal's Report was taken into consideration. "Preliminary remarks." by Mr. J. C. Nixon took seventy minutes; but in that time, the Hon. member gave a lucid and fairly exhaustive expose of the nature of the problem and the ways of solving it. The Congress Select Committee's Report of 1931, on the Foreign Obligations of India, was under fire for a long time,—though the shots were rather erratic. It is a strange commentary on the equipment of the Opposition that though this matter was announced to come in the present sessions, they had not provided themselves even with a copy of the Report of the Congress Select Committee! It is to be seen how one of the authors of the Congress Committee Report defends his work and answers Mr. Nixon, when his turn comes. But I hear he is not inclined to take part in that debate. Perhaps he may change his opinion, when the moment comes.

Charges Framed Under Arms Act

HABIGANJ, Sept. 22.

The hearing of the case in which Sitangshu Mohan Roy (15) was prosecuted by the police under section 411 I. P. C. and 19-F of the Arms Act for unauthorised possession of a butt of a gun stolen from Bhatera Mission House, commenced before Mr. Syed Nabib Ali, E.A.C. After examination of about half a dozen witnesses, a charge under section 411 I. P. C. and 19-F of the Arms Act was framed against the accused who pleaded not guilty to the charge.

It is alleged that the accused while passing through the main road of the town with a bundle was arrested by an I. B. Sub-Inspector on suspicion and bundle being searched the butt was found out.—United Press.

MAHATMA & RAJEN BABU GIVE CONSENT

But Will Govt. Publish Quetta Correspondence?

SATYAMURTI'S LETTER TO HOME MEMBER

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Mr. S. Satyamurti has received telegraphic consent from both Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad to the publication of the whole correspondence regarding their proposed visit to Quetta.

The correspondence comprises the telegram to the Viceroy on June 5 and the letter to the Home Secretary dated June 20 and the Government's replies thereto.

Mr. Satyamurti has consequently written to the Home Member of the Government of India requesting him to publish the correspondence.

NEED FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Separate College Of Science For Benares 'Varsity

BENARES, Sept. 22.

The science department of the Arts College of the Benares Hindu University has been constituted into a separate college of science which will contain laboratories and departments of physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, geology, pharmaceutical chemistry, industrial chemistry and ceramics.

Speaking on the occasion of its opening ceremony Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the vice-Chancellor pointed out: "In the present economic condition of India, there is no branch of education for which there is greater need than scientific and technical education."

The Pandit added: "All thoughtful observers are agreed that salvation of the country from many of the economic evils to which it is at present exposed lies in the diversion of a substantial portion of the population from agricultural to industrial pursuits".—A. P.

TAKE OVER B. N. W. AND M. S. M. RAILWAYS

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Messrs. Beoin Behari Verma, Jogindra Singh, Giri and several others are sponsoring a resolution for the Assembly aiming that when the existing agreements of the B. N. W. and M.S.M. Railways expire in 1937, the State should take up the management of these railways and the company management should terminate.—United Press.

Tamil Daily Security Case Appeal

MADRAS, Sept. 23.

In connection with the demand for a security from "Dhinamani" a Tamil daily, in respect of an article relating to the Quetta Earthquake, a petition was filed to-day on the original side of the High Court for a special Bench to be constituted to hear the application for setting aside Government's order demanding the security.—A.P.

Continued from Col. 7).

question of principle and constitutional law.

MAYOR'S RULING.

The Mayor ruled that in interest of public morality, the members of the Club, who are Councillors, should not vote or debate.

ADJOURN IT "SINE DIE."

Sir J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment to adjourn the case "sine die."

The Municipal Commissioner said there were not many cultivators, who were likely to be deprived of their livelihood, but only one contractor, who gave a lot of trouble to the Municipality to pay the amount of lease. Every year he clamoured for reduction or instalments which would be not the case with the Willingdon Sports Club, who would not only pay regularly, but pay Rs. 500 more annually than the contractor. Besides, the cultivation bred mosquitoes, which were harmful to the adjoining residential buildings and the Blind School.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta advised the House to give lease for a year and renew it year by year till they got a purchaser.

Mr. Arbuthnot did not think it fair to adjourn consideration of the matter "sine die." It was better they said "no" right away than postpone the matter.

The question being put to vote, the amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

Willingdon Sports Club's Offer & Mayor's Ruling

VOTING ON QUESTION OF LEASE

But Corporation Shelves Issue By Postponing Consideration 'Sine Die'

Can Members of the Municipal Corporation, who are also members of the Willingdon Sports Club, vote on the question of the lease to the Willingdon Sports Club? Recently a similar question arose in the Bombay Port Trust in regard to the Bombay Royal Yacht Club, and according to the legal opinion the members were not entitled to vote on the matter in which they were interested.

MAYOR'S RULING.

The Mayor, Mr. K. F. Nariman, in the interests of public morality ruled that the Municipal Councillors, who were members of the Wellingdon Club should not vote.

The consideration of the question, however, was adjourned 'sine die.'

MOUNTING LEGAL CHARGES.

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday, Mr. I. S. Patel moved that the Law and Procedure Committee be requested to report on the advisability of transacting all legal work in connection with the administration of Municipality departmentally and that, if necessary, the staff of the Legal Assistant be strengthened so as entirely to dispense with the services of the present Municipal Solicitors.

Mr. Patel said in 1915 the legal charges came to Rs. 19,000 which rose to Rs. 1,35,000 in 1932. Last year the figures fell to Rs. 51,000 and this year so far it had come to Rs. 47,000, which included the establishment of the Legal Assistant. He thought that the time had come to employ one or more competent solicitors and transact all their works departmentally.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he had consulted the Municipal Legal Assistant in the matter and he thought that the advice and services of the present solicitors were necessary. If departmental arrangement was made, he thought it would cost annually Rs. 17,000 increasing by Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 34,000 a year. In 1933-34 the legal expense came to Rs. 24,000 and last year Rs. 34,000.

EXORBITANT.

Prof. S. R. Davar thought the Solicitors' charges were exorbitant and he wanted to go through this question thoroughly in the Law Committee.

Sir J. B. Boman-Behram did not wish to do away with the present Municipal Solicitors.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar also agreed with Sir J. B. Boman-Behram and said on questions of rail way, telephone and Tramways, the present Municipal Solicitors were authorities being in touch with the questions for a number of years.

Mr. S. K. Patil thought that the resolution was harmless and should be sent to the Law Committee for report.

The resolution was agreed to.

W. S. CLUB'S OFFER.

The Corporation then considered as an urgent matter a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating:—

"An offer has been received from M|s. F. McKnight and Co., Chartered Architects, on behalf of their clients, the Willingdon Sports Club for a temporary lease for a period of ten years of a plot which admeasures about 56,000 square yards.

There is at present no demand for land in this locality for building purposes. However, in order to keep ourselves free to consider offers for building sites in case conditions improve in the near future, the period of the lease is restricted to only ten years, although in view of the large expenditure, which the Club will have to incur in putting the land in a fit condition for games, they requested for a lease expiring on 30-9-1956, the date on which leases of plots 2 and 3 expire. The area is at present let out for cultivation at an yearly rent of Rs. 3,500 with which the offer of Rs. 4,000 from the Club compares favourably. The offer of the Club is fair and reasonable and is recommended to the Corporation for acceptance.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, Chairman, Improvement Committee, moved to approve of the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner.

POINT OF ORDER.

Dr. J. N. Choksey raised a point of order whether members of the Corporation, who were also members of the Willingdon Sports Club could vote on the question. Dr. Choksey cited the case of Royal Yacht Club lease in the Bombay Port Trust, where the trustees who were members of the Club were disqualified from voting by legal opinion.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala said there was no financial interest of the members in the Club.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supported Dr. Choksey and said it was a

(Continued in Col. 5).

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E-42

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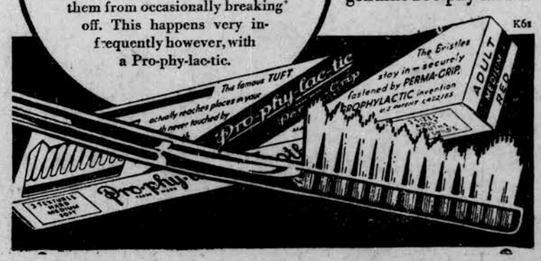

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Dholka Weavers On Strike

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The weavers of Deccani Sarees have been on strike for seven or eight days. The leaders of the Weavers' Association and Shethias tried their level best for a compromise, but day by day, the situation becomes grave. Nearly two thousand weavers are on strike, but they are carrying on peaceful propaganda.

I would like to request both the parties to find out the way for the compromise, so that in such hard times the poor weavers may not suffer in long-run.—Yours etc.,

H.G. MOMIN.

Kazi-Tekra,
Dholka: Sept. 22.

Administration Of Parish Church Funds

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I would solicit the favour of a corner in your widely-circulated and influential journal to draw attention to the fact that Archbishop Lima's Rules and Regulations for the administration of parish church funds and properties do not compare favourably with the Rules and Regulations framed by his Lordship, the late Most Reverend Dom Antonio Pedro da Costa, First Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, and respectfully to suggest that these be substituted for those—Yours, etc.,

C. C. M. MENDES.

Parsi Girls & The Cinema

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Luxmidas Tairsee has launched himself forth, through the columns of your paper, into the controversy that at present rages in the Parsi community, on the principle, I suppose, that one must howl when others yell—must accommodate one's self to the whims and caprices of others, without understanding even the very elements of the question at issue. My friend Mr. B. F. Bharuch has done his level best to explain the viewpoint of the Parsis, in his own peculiarly simple and lucid style, but evidently his explanations have proved for the Bhatia gentleman 'rudis indigestaque moles" or, in plain English a chaotic and undigested mass Mr. B. F. B. should try again.

It is said that one common fault among the ancient tragic poets was that of having recourse to some deity for the unravelling of the plot whenever they were at a loss in relation to it. The assistance of some deity should be invoked to prove to Mr. Tairsee that almost the whole Parsi community is at the back of the Parsi Federal Council, in their present campaign, as evinced by the monster meeting at the Sir C. J. Hall, which was "unprecedented in the annals of Bombay," to use the language of the reporter of your paper, and as testified to by the seventeen thousand signatures of Parsi ladies and gentlemen, obtained in less than four days, to a memorial protesting against the appearance of Parsi ladies on the screen.

It is always a pleasure to read Mr. Tairsee's golden opinions on any subject, as he is able to embellish them with his humour which would put to shame a Dickens or a Twain. Here is one of his grand golden opinions viz., that the Parsis cannot claim to be a superior race, as if any Parsi Bedlamite ever did assert that, as a race, Parsis were superior to other communities in India. Of course, it is sometimes very difficult to understand what Mr. Tairsee is driving at, but in all such cases the fault lies in us, not with Mr. Tairsee. If his numerous writings are sometimes obscure and rambling we must surely in all modesty suppose that we are wholly at fault in not being able to understand him. The Parsis have never claimed to be supermen, but it suits Mr. Tairsee's purpose to charge them with making such a preposterous claim, without their ever having made it They apprehend that if they allow their women folk to feature on the cinema screen, inter-communal marriages would be more common among Parsi women than they are at present, and, in consequence, the individuality and compactness of the community would be seriously jeopardised. They have for this reason, from times immemorial, looked with the severest displeasure on Parsi women's marriages with aliens, and their appearance on the stage of a theatre. I fail to understand by what process of reasoning this purely domestic arrangement could be construed into superiority complex on the part of the Parsis.

Mr. Tairsee's mind is very fertile in making great discoveries. He has discovered, to the shame of all Parsis, that the Parsi Federal Council is only one of the many kindred Parsi associations, ignoring the fact, knowingly or unknowingly, that the Council is a federation of as many as twenty-four, out of about thirty leading Parsi associations in existence, and is, therefore, the most representative Parsi associations, barring, of course, the Parsi Panchayat. Mr. Tairsee has betrayed deplorable ignorance about the constitution of the Parsi Federal Council. It would, perhaps, be news to him that no Parsi, however wealthy or influential, can be a member of the Parsi Federal Council, unless he is the chosen elected representative of one or other of the said twenty-four leading Parsi associations of Bombay, and the Council, therefore, represents the voice of almost the whole Parsi community.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.
September 19.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of all the letters that have appeared in your esteemed columns under the caption "Parsi girls and the cinema", I beg to express my humble but emphatic appreciation of the letter of Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, which was published on the 16th instant. It has a real bearing on the question under consideration and is free from vapid sentimentalism, stage exhortations, irrelevant observations and empty platitudes.

Mr. Chiniwalla bases his contention on the ground that the Parsis of India are a caste, and, as such, the customs established by long and ancient usage have the force and sanctity of law. Starting on this assumption, he holds that as the Parsis have disapproved of Parsi women taking to the profession of dancing girls and actresses, the sanctity of the custom should be preserved and the exhibition of Parsi girls on the stage and the screen must be regarded as a thing forbidden.

Mr. Chiniwalla is a lawyer, but my great difficulty as a layman is to understand how a matter of disapprobation can be regarded as a custom. Custom postulates the commission of deeds sanctioned by long usage. Custom has a positive, active implication. A negation is beyond the purview of custom and cannot have the force of sanction. If Mr. Chiniwalla's reasoning is sound, the opposition of the mass of the community to female education about three-quarters of a century ago was valid, being based upon a negation that had continued upto that time. In brief, if a negation is regarded as an established custom, there would be no reforms, no changes, no progress, provided, of course, such movements against such negations are protested against by large majorities.

The other point adduced by Mr. Chiniwalla, viz., that the Parsis are a caste, is not sufficiently clear to my mind. The Parsis were a caste a century ago, when their Panchayet had obtained from the Government the privilege of striking with shoes moral delinquent in their community. The remnant of the privilege continued till seventy years ago, when the Parsi laws of matrimony and succession were enacted. What rights have the Parsis as a caste at present I fail to understand. Caste presupposes a controlling committee that can take effective action in carrying out constitutional resolutions passed by them. Is there a body in the Parsi community that has the power to prohibit the intermarriages between Parsi males and European or other non-Parsi women, forbid smoking, chasting those who have discarded "Sudra and Kusti" the sacred symbols of their religion, etc., supposing such body has, by its constitution, passed resolutions to the effect?

Let me close this rather long letter by a suggestion. The two points as above are matters of law. Even in cases of caste questions, references are frequently made to Courts of Law for final adjudication and action. Mr. Chiniwalla himself is a clever lawyer and a stalwart of the Federal Council, and he will be good enough to consider my viewpoint. The Council offered Rs. 20,000/ to buy up the right of exhibiting the film in Bombay. Thank God, the offer fell through; otherwise there might have been a precedent before other companies to exact similar royalties in future. Cannot a part of this sum of Rs. 20,000 be utilised in obtaining judicial ruling as regards the alleged custom and alleged existence of caste system in the Parsi community? If the ruling be adverse, would it not be advisable to devise ways and means to secure a constitution for the regulation of the social affairs of the community as suggested by several Dasturjis and thoughtful members of the community? The Federal Council, being representative of twenty-four Parsi Associations, is the only body to take the initiative in the matter, and in view of the present agitation, which is backed up by a major portion of the community, the Council will, I trust, take the opportunity and start a constitutional movement for the regulation of the internal affairs of the community, a movement, which, if, successful, would lead to communal integrity and preservation of communal customs sanctioned by usage. Otherwise, there will be disintegration and decay, the seeds of which have already germinated and which will, like rank weeds, cover the community with their luxuriant growth and swamp it in the slough of utter annihilation.—Yours, etc.,

A. PARSI.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Anent Mr. S. N. Patuck's interesting letter, under the above caption, in "The Chronicle" of Friday last (Sept. 10) be aptly quotes the lines—

"Honour and shame from no condition rise;

Act well your part, there all the honour lies"—but unhappily mentions good old Shakespeare as the author.

Permit me to remark that Alexander Pope is the author, and the lines appear in his "Essay on Man." Ep. IV.—Yours, etc.

"EN PASSANT."

Bombay, Sept. 18.

IV.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the article by Mr. M. M. Banaji in your issue of the 16th instant, I note that he attributes all his "evils" of stardom to Christians and Jews. It is not worthwhile to go into the pros and cons of his "evils" but if Mr. Banaji would take a tip from me, let him be guided by the truth in the saying that: "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones." May I also point out Mr. Banaji's gross ignorance when he states that the faith of the Jews and Christians is the same.—Yours, etc.,

MOSES JOSEPH.

V.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I notice that the Motion Picture Society has protested against unwarranted aspersions cast on the Indian film industry and its artistes during the controversy about Parsi girls and the Cinema. In this connection I may add that in my letter of September 12th I asked Mr. B. F. Bharucha for the quotation of remarks alleged to have been made by the stage critic of the London "Times" stating in effect that he considered the career on the stage so disreputable that he would not like his daughter or sister to adopt it. Mr. Bharucha has not yet answered the letter. Much was made of this alleged opinion of the "Times" but since no one has been able to justify what I consider a slander on a great newspaper, I am entitled to conclude that Mr. Bharucha made a statement, probably on hearsay, without attempting to verify it. In controversies of this nature, every such irresponsible statement deserves severe chastisement. I cannot help thinking that Mr. Bharucha's numerical method of writing was never a case of mathematical accuracy, only a childlike memorising of vague ideas.—Yours, etc.,

RAMAN K. DESAI.

Santa Cruz, Sept. 23.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

(Continued From Page 8)

they will be able to act as links between India and the country to which they are accredited.

The task of these representatives would be to supply objective information to the press about India, and to the public in the country in which they are, and also to supply regularly correspondence about various fields in the particular country in which they are, to be used in the Indian nationalist press. The status of these representatives should be akin to that of a press representative, officially representing one of the Congress newspapers.

This Society, besides, could, from time to time, send abroad the best singers, musicians, dancers, etc. on tour representing the best of the art, music, and literature of India. Then, (2) Art exhibitions could be organized and sent to other countries, (3) Books, newspaper, and periodicals exchanges as well as cinema film exchanges could be permanently established; (4) Indian literature should be translated and published in other languages and countries; (5) a press and information bureau on all questions must be organized; (6) relations be established with cultural, educational, and scientific societies of other countries; (7) Indian sportsmen should be occasionally sent abroad. In short, the outer world must be made acquainted with the best that India possesses in the various fields of life: social, political, scientific, cultural, sport, etc.

By doing so we Indian nationalists will make the world feel that we deserve and must occupy the most dignified place in the ranks of the Great Nations of the world. We must show this effectively and on modern lines, and we must prove to the world that we have been misrepresented so far by our opponents.

Mr. K. V. Shah, B.Sc., LL.B., a Vankaner State Scholar, who sailed for England on Saturday last by s.s. "Naldera" for further studies in Law and Public Administration.

COMMERCE CHAMBER MEMBERS' FRANCHISE

Merchants Demand Removal Of Restrictions

(From A Correspondent)

AKOT, (By Mail).

A public meeting of Akot merchants was held on Friday last, under the presidentship of Mr. P. S. Bedarkar. The meeting was called to consider the Central Provinces Government's communique dated 3rd instant regarding the proposals for the Delimitation of Commerce and Industry Constituencies.

The following gentlemen came from Akola to attend the meeting: Sjts. Kisanlalji Goenka, Aidanji Mohota, Nathmalji Zunzunwal, Suganchandji Tapadia, and Mr. R. N. Jha, Secretary, Berar Chamber of Commerce.

After a brief introductory speech by the president, Sjt. Kisanlalji Goenka explained at length the various proposals of the Government and showed the unjustifiable nature of the restrictions imposed on Chambers and their members in connection with the franchise qualifications for the Commerce and Industry seat of the province. He was supported by Sjt. Aidanji Mohota.

Sjt. Shankarao Ratnaparkhi then moved the following resolution:

"This public meeting of the Akot merchants is pleased to note that the Central Provinces Government in their press communique dated 3rd instant have announced to extend voting rights to members of Chambers of Commerce in C.P. and Berar in respect of Commerce and Industry Constituencies. But expresses its dissatisfaction at the restrictions imposed therein, according with only those with an income of not less than Rs. 6,000 can register their vote. Such restrictions has not been imposed on factories, companies and members of the mining associations. This public meeting of the Akot merchants, therefore, requests the C. P. Government to remove these restrictions and grant the franchise to all members of Chambers of Commerce."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. D. Masalawala and was unanimously adopted.

After a vote of thanks to the president the meeting terminated.

B. H. VARSITY DEFALCATION CASE

All Accused Committed To Sessions

BENARES (By Mail).

In the defalcation case of the Benares Hindu University the Deputy Magistrate referred all the accused namely Kashinath Bhattacharya, Vijaya Prasad Mukerji Chambhunath Jitendranath Chakravarti and Balkrishna Das to sessions.—A. P.

REPERCUSSIONS OF COMMUNAL BOYCOTT

Punjab Congress Move To Launch "Anti-Boycott Campaign"

LAHORE, Sept. 22.

The preaching of economic boycott of non-Muslims as part of the Shahidgunj Mosque Agitation had a repercussion in the shape of retaliatory preaching of social boycott of Muslims by the Hindus and the Sikhs. Posters to that effect have been distributed in the city. Several instances have already occurred in which altercations ensued following Muslim volunteers' alleged attempts to persuade their co-religionists not to purchase from non-Muslim shops or to return the purchased articles.

Moderate leaders of all communities are anxious about the ultimate results.

The Provincial Congress Committee passed a resolution this evening deprecating the boycott slogans by the communities and instructing all Congress Committees to take remedial measures and itself decided to launch an anti-boycott campaign.—A.P.

RECLAIMING PRISONERS

Annual Report Of Prisoners' Aid Society

The annual Report of the Prisoners' Aid Society for 1933-34 shows that during the year under report, considerable progress has been made.

As decided by the Central Governing Body Mr. Barkat Ram Kalia, the Honorary Organising Secretary toured in different Provinces in Central India to organise Provincial branches and to stimulate work in districts. Mr. Kalia, visited 22 places in the Punjab in his capacity as the Honorary Provincial Secretary of the Punjab Prisoners' Aid Society, where he organised several new branches and added Rs. 7,000 to its funds.

During the year under report, the Honorary Organising Secretary has been writing a series of articles on the subjects such as the treatment of delinquents and suppression of crime, and it is refreshing to note that leading newspapers all over India along with the News Agencies, namely, the Associated Press of India and the United Press of India gave very liberal support.

For the efficient working of the Prisoners' Aid Movement, the existence of Discharged Prisoners' Homes is indispensable. In many cases, a prisoner on release has no place to go to and if he was found wandering a little aimlessly, the Police run him down under Section 109 of the Cr. P. C. If he feels a little disappointed in life, he ventures to commit another offence to court imprisonment deliberately. Evidently under such circumstances all efforts for reclaiming and reforming a delinquent are set at naught, which makes, therefore, a loud call for a large number of Discharged Prisoners' Homes in every Province to save the casuals from becoming habituals and recidivists for what of an occupation and a place to live in.

The Honorary Organising Secretary made vigorous efforts to establish a Central Released Prisoners' Home at Lucknow in the United Provinces. He discussed all the necessary details with the officials concerned to make profitable use of a suitable building to which a sufficient amount of cultivable land is attached and which at present is lying in destitude. It is hoped that Lucknow Discharged Prisoners' Home would begin functioning very soon. Similar plans for a Central Discharged Prisoners' Home at Nagpur.

Efforts were made to start Discharged Prisoners' Homes in different provinces.

In the Punjab and Madras and also in the Central Provinces, sufficient amount of useful work has been done by the Honorary Assistance Officers, who have not only succeeded in securing work and providing other means of livelihood to a large number of ex-prisoners, but have also prevented a number of casual and adolescent ex-prisoners from committing normal and abnormal crime.

The question of Juvenile Courts and necessity of Childrens' Act has been brought to the notice of the Governments concerned and public interest has been aroused for the establishment of Certified Schools and Remand Homes and also for the training of public spirited persons in the duties of Probation Officers etc. At present, it is found that practically almost all jails in the British Provinces and in most of the Indian States have prison population beyond their average capacity. Great emphasis has been laid by discussions with the officials and non-officials and also through the agency of the press for the Legislation of "Release on Probation of First Offenders' Act" both to give relief to prison accommodation and to tax payers and also to make the offenders themselves more responsible in the discharge of their obligations to the general society.

A number of Universities have also been approached to include the subject of criminology and Prison administration in the curriculam of their teaching.

Four Years For Sister's Murder

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23.

The Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad has sentenced Rupaji Jivaji of Viramgam to four years' rigorous imprisonment for effecting the death of her sister by striking her with a stick, in course of a quarrel which ensued on account of the deceased not going to her husband's place.—United Press.

PEDIGREE POULTRY

Leghorns
Minorcas
R. I. Reds
Barred Rocks
Light Sussex
Buff Orpingtons
Australorps
Jersey Giants
Campines
Wyandottes
Light Brahmas

THE ASIAN PEDIGREE POULTRY
11, Connaught Road, POONA.
Winners of the Governor's Cup for the Best Bird in the Show.

Good Health means Happiness
Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 2 POINTS UP

Traders Await Political Developments

GOLD AND SILVER SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Liquidation In Wheat And Linseed

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

On Monday crossrates ruled quiet.

N. Y. COTTON QUIET.

New York cotton moved within a narrow range. There was nothing to stir the market from its present lethargic inertia. The tone was quiet. Traders await political developments.

SMALL RISE IN BULLION.

London gold and silver registered a small rise.

LIQUIDATION IN GRAINS.

Wheat and linseed ruled easy on liquidation. Jute was steady.

SELLING PRESSURE IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange showed very little activity despite better opening. Giltedged securities came under pressure.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Sept. 23.

Previous closing	10.46
To-day's opening	10.43
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	10.48
Difference	+.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

Previous closing	5.98
To-day's opening	5.95
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	5.89
Difference	—.09

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 207

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 23.

Cotton was rather quiet and narrow with traders awaiting political developments abroad while the expectation of movement pressure also restricted activity on the part of speculators otherwise there was nothing to stir the market from its present lethargic inertia.

Trading in October commenced at 10.49 i.e. 3 points higher than previous closing. Prices improved slightly on steadier Liverpool cables and some foreign buying but thereafter the market receded on hedging pressure to 10.46. At this stage activity slowed down in the absence of any further important transactions. However subsequently the rate again moved up to 10-48 on covering and trade buying.

New York cotton market finally closed at 10.48 with a rise of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 23.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (10.53/10.53)	10.49/10.49
December (10.57/10.57)	10.53/10.52
January (10.61/10.61)	10.57/10.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (5.98)	5.90
American December (5.88)	5.80
Egyptian October (8.13)	8.02
Egyptian November (8.15)	8.04

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 209 and Rs. 207 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 207 when New York futures were about 2 points down.

Alleged Cheating

A woman stood charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 3 at the Dadar Police Court on Monday.

The woman it was stated, went from door to door and asked money in order to fulfil her two vows, one of performing the 'Satyanarayana' Puja by begging money to perform it and the other of inviting a lac of Hindu women for the 'Haldi Kumkum' ceremony.

Mrs. Kusum V. K. Namjoshi was arrested under section 420 of the I.P.C. on August 27 last and later released on bail.

On Monday afternoon Mr. Velkar, the Police Prosecutor proceeded with the case. He said the accused represented to people that she had two vows to fulfil. The first was that she would perform 'Satyanarayana puja' by begging the money for it and the other vow was to invite a lakh of Hindu women to take part in a 'Haldi Kumkum' ceremony.

Continuing, he stated that she had told certain people that God Datta had told her in a dream to perform these ceremonies.

It had to be considered, Mr. Velkar poceeded to state, whether the accused had any intention of really performing these ceremonies. She was a Hindu married woman, living away from her husband and not wearing the 'Mangalsutra', and professing to perform the 'Satyanarayana puja'. Or was her intention merely to collect the money?

WILL SHE REGRET?

"With all that," Mr. Velkar went on, "if she says 'I am sorry for that,' and pays an amount in charity, the case would not be proceeded with."

Mrs. Namjoshi then stated, "considering my position and as I am getting enough money, there was no necessity for me to ge and beg.

The magistrate adjourned the case to to-day (Tuesday).

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 23.

Previous closing	4.91 1/2
To-day's opening	4.91
To-day's closing	4.91 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 23.

Previous closing	4.91 3/16
To-day's opening	4.91 5/8
To-day's closing	4.91 1/2
Difference	+.00 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 23.

Previous closing	74.59
To-day's opening	74.60
To-day's closing	74.57
Difference	—.02

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 23.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.91 5/8 and then improved to 4.91 13/16 but subsequently eased on selling pressure to 4.91 1/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.91 1/2

Franc opened at 74.60 and then advanced to 74.66 with a steady tendency.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.57

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 23.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 1/4d	29 5/16d.
Forward	29 1/4d	29 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 23.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-5) £7-1-6

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 23.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 23. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.63 1/8) 5.63
New York on Bombay	(37.18) 37-18
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93 1/2) 0.93 1/4
London on Shanghai	(1-6 3/16) 13/32
London on Milan	(60.43) 60 37
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Silver opened quiet but steady at Rs. 67, 67/2 and 67/6. Market was moderately active on some scattered buying with traders little disposed to enter the market aggressively while later some more buying orders followed steadier London advices. Prices closed steady at Rs. 67/5 and 67/7 and 67/11.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15/9, 35/0/3 and 35/0/9. The market was rather quiet in the absence of speculative activity but later some activity developed following stiffening of foreign exchanges Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/0/9, 35/1/3 and 35/1/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 75 3/4 and December 73 1/2 There was less activity owing to the waiting attitude of operators who were watching developments in Geneva.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 23.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with September at 0.97 1/4. Prices eased under liquidation and foreign selling with very little outside support.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 23.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£226 3/4 buyers £227 sellers. Irregular) £225 3/4 buyers £225 sellers. Barely steady.

Linseed (£16 1/2 buyers £16 5/8 sellers Steady) £16 5/8 buyers. No sellers

Electrolytic Copper (£38 3/4 to £39 1/2) £38 3/4 to £39 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 23.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America bought. China sold. Market steady."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11

Indian Pekoe higher (2-7) 2-7

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2

JUTE

September October New Crop (£17 1/2 sellers) £17 5/8 value.

Dunlop September (£20 sellers) £20 sellers.

Lightning September (£18 1/4 sellers) £18 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (5 9/16 paid and sellers) 5 1/2 paid and value.

Forward (5 5/8 paid and sellers) 5 9/16 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay September/October (£12 15/16 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Sept-Oct. (£12 1/2 sellers) 12 7/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata September £10 1/8 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal October (£14 sellers) £13 15/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 4 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 4 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 4 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 23.

	Rs. a p.
Wheat January	4 9 6
Wheat May	4 9 0
Linseed May	7 4 0

The tone was quiet.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Steady And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

Jute shares ruled steady throughout the session and moderate turnover resulted. In Coals limited business was maintained with steady rates. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities opened steady but closed firm. Following were the closing quotations.

Securities:—Three per cent paper 80/8; three per cent loan 1941 102; Three per cent New Loan 1951/54 97/4; Three and a half per cent paper 89/2. Three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 102/12; Four per cent loan 1960/70 105. Four per cent loan 1943 107/3; Five per cent loan 1945/55 116 small lot.

Banks:—Reserve 119/4.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light 58 small lots; Bukhtiarpur Bihar Lt. 64 small lot.

Cotton:—New Victoria ordy 1/5.

Coals:—Aldih 2/10; Burrakur 11/12; New Beerbhoom 11/4.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 15/4; Anglo India 377, Anglo India pref 150/8; Barnagore 129; Belvedere 321; Budge Budge 266/8; Champdany 150 small odd lot; Clive 24/14; Fort Gloster 464/8; Fort William 265 small lot; Gourepore 618; Howrah 46/14; India 280; Kamarhatty 465; Kankinarrah 400 small lot; Kinnison 588; Orient 163 small lots; Reliance 66/12; Standard 307 small lot; Union 415.

Miscellaneous:—Bhagalpore Elec. 3; Dacca elec. 19/12 small lot; Bengal Telephone pref 14/8; Rawalpindi elec. 20/2; Indian Standard Wagon pref 124; Indian Terpentine and Rosin 5/8; Titaghur paper ordy 22; Titaghur paper defd 9/6 small lots; India Genl. Navigation ordy 98 small lots.

Sugars.—Rohtas ordy 11/8; Rohtas pref 113; South Behar 13/8.

Teas:—Bishnauth 25/4; Dufflaghur 11; Kodala 154.

Debentures:—Six and three-fourth per cent 1933/43 Rohtas Sugar 101; six and one-fourth per cent 1931/50/60 Calcutta Municipal 124/14.—A. P.

Stock Exchange Irregular After Opening Brighter

CONFLICTING REPORTS REGARDING POLITICAL SITUATION

Wheat And Maize Easy But Rubber Steady

EXCHANGES SENSITIVE TO INTERNATIONAL NEWS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept .23.

The Stock Exchange opened brighter but on further conflicting reports regarding the political situation, markets subsequently became irregular.

Among commodities wheat succumbed on easier advices from Argentine and North America and more favourable views of the political situation march liquidation being particularly heavy. Maize was sympathetically weak. Rubber closed steadier after quiet trading in view of to-morrow's meeting of the International Committee.

Exchanges were again sentive to international news with control occasionally supporting sterling.

Wall Street opened firm and advanced quietly.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 23.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, September 13.	£93 3/4
Monday, September 16.	£93
Tuesday, September 17.	£92 1/4
Wednesday, September 18.	£92 1/2
Thursday, September 19.	£92
Friday, September 20.	£91

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 23. 3-30 p.m.

Markets became quiet after being firm and price movements were rather irregular. Giltedged securities were easier after being better. Industrials in general were unsettled.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£81 1/2) £81 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£101 1/2) £102

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 3/4) £109 1/2

4 per cent Funding Loan (£113) £113

3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£102 1/2) £102 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (110 1/4 £110 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (29-3) 29-3

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/4) 4 1/8

Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/4) dol 3 3/4

Musical Industries (25-1-1/2) 25-6

Princhin Johnson (38-6) 39-1 1/2

Imperial Chemical (34-0) 33-4 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord 8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (110-6) 110-6

Realisation 1930 (£82) £82 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (40-0) 40-0

University Ordinary (27-7 1/2) 28-3

Ford Motors (32-7 1/2) 33-1 1/2

Cable Wires (£6 5/8) £6 5/8

British American Tobacco (110-7 1/2) 110-7 1/2

Camera A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (133-9) 133-9

P and O S N Company Defd (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2

Distillers (89-6) 90-0

Bred and Dyers (8-0) 8-0

British Celanese (11-6) 11-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (61-6) 61-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (52-4 1/2) 53-6

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-6) 6-6

Western Limited Ordinary (15-10 1/2) 16-7 1/2

Inter Nickels (£30 1/4) £30 1/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 23.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£95) £95 1/2

3 1/2 per cent India (£91) £91 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-5 (£110 1/2) £110

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115 1/4) £114 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£106 1/2) £106

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£109 1/4) £108

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-3) 21-9

Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6

Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 31-3

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (19-9) 19-9

Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust 26-9) 26-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (54-4 1/2) 53-9

Burma Corporation (10-0) 10-0

Rio Tintos (£16 3/4) £17 1/4

East Rand Proprietors (50-0) 50-0

Rand Mines (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£12 7/8) £12 7/8

Goddar New (£9 3/4) £9 3/4

Moddar New (72-6) 71-10 1/2

Sub Nigel (£12) £11 7/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (10-0) 39-4 1/2

Union Corporation (£8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezule Persian (35-0) 35-7 1/2

Anglo Iranian (58 9) 58-9

Burma Oil (73-9) 73-9

Mexican Eagle (4-3) 4-3

Sheli Transport (67-6) 68-1 1/2

Royal Dutch (£25 1/4) £25 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£47) £47

L M Ford (£17) £17

L N E R Defd (£5 1/8) £5 1/8

Southern Dutch (£17 3/4) £17 3/4

London Paris 5 per cent (£132) £132

London Board G Stock (£100) £100

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 23.

The following were the closing rates:—

General Motor (dol 43 5/8)	dol 44 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 20 3/8)	dol 20 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 44 3/8)	dol 45 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol	110 3/4) dol 107

BENDA ACCUSED AT SESSIONS

Police Superintendent Gives Evidence In Soldiers' Trial

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 23.

The trial of Byrne and ten other British soldiers belonging to the King's Regiment and accused in the Benda raid case commenced from to-day in the court of Mr. H. G. Gruer, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, with the aid of nine jurors of whom four are Indians and five are Europeans.

At the outset the Court explaining the charges framed by the Lower Court against the accused informed them that Privates Joyce, Swanson and Dowdall are charged for being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting, causing the death of Bidhata and murder. Ptes. Byrne, Murtauch and Burke for rioting and outraging the modesty of women. Pte. Archbold for rioting and arson. Pte. Hancock, Thorpe and Bates for rioting and Pte. King for rioting and causing wilful damage to property.

After this the Investigating Officer, Mr. Baijnath Kaul, Superintendent of the City Police, came into the witness box and stated how he investigated into the matter and in doing so he corroborated the statement he gave before the Lower Court.

Due to congestion in the Sessions Judge's court room Mr. Gruers court was held to-day in the Deputy Commissioner's court room.—United Press.

COMMITTEE FOR COMPANY LAW?

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Lobby talks indicate that the Government of India have under consideration the appointment of a Committee to examine the report submitted by Mr. Sushil Chandra Sen, Special Officer, regarding the amendment of the Indian Company Law as also the representation made by the Chambers of Commerce and other Bodies in same connection.

The Committee, it is expected, will be set up at an early date and will contain representatives of the Assembly and experts in Company Law. The announcement of the personal and the terms of reference will be made shortly.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Sept. 23.

S.S. City of Lyons, Capt. F W Penburthy, Agents F F Campbell & Co. from New York via Karachi.

S.S. Wolfsburg, Capt. C Kroncks, Agents Lionel Edwards, from Bushire.

S.S. Lisbon Maru, Capt. C Isbida Agents N Y Kaisha from Busrah via Karachi.

S.S. City of Barcelona, Capt. W. Hill, Agents Killick Nixon & Co. from Liverpool via Port Said.

S.S. Simla, Capt. T. Pederson, Agents Lional Edwards, from Gothenburg via Karachi.

S.S. Gogra, Capt. J A Horner, Agents M M & Co. from Rangoon via Colombo.

S S. Conte Verde, Capt. G. Mauri, Agents Lloyd Triestino, from Trieste via Port Said.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Sept. 23.

S.S. Agatekerk, Capt. J E Corkamp, Agents Lionel Edward, for Melbourne and Australian Ports.

S.S. Yahiko Maru, Capt. H Ishic, Agents O O Kaisha, for Karachi via Kundala.

LOADING

Bombay, Sept. 23.

S.S. Werdenfels for Europe and American Ports.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Sept. 23.

S.S. Castalia for Liverpool.—62 bales cotton waste Chimanlal & Sons; 1400 bags groundnut oil cake M Hoosein & Sons; 55 bales weal M Nessim & Co.

For Manchester.—100 bags cotton fly G M Vyas & Co; 25 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 105 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Glasgow.—2025 bags gr. oil cake L Dreyfus & Co; 2800 bags groundnut oil cake A Satar & Co; 500 bags castor oil Gujarat Oil Mills.

S.S. City of Lyons for New York —228 bags gum N Muljee & Co.

S.S City of Barcelona for Liverpool.—40 bundles Bombay ducks K Nixon & Co; 162 bales wool D Abraham & Sons; 200 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 62 bales cotton raw Bombay Company Ltd; 127 bales cotton O Suleman & Co; 135 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas & Co.

For Antwerp.—25 bales wool Mazharul Hasan & Co; 235 bales cotton Vakharia & Co.

S.S. Wolfshire for Hamburg.—1400 bags groundnut oil cake H K H Shroff; 3966 bags groundnut oil cake H Rawji & Co; 96 bags casen power M M & Co; 45 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 40 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 40 bags gum B Jaffer & Co; 255 bales cotton V Ladha & Co.

For Antwerp.—55 bales cotton P Madhawji & Co; 70 bales cotton Bombay Company; 50 bags talc. powder Shaw Wallace & Co; 55 bales cotton V Ladha & Co.

For Gothenburg.—100 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

S.S. Wardenfels for Hamburg.—100 bales cotton M Chandulal & Co; 64 bags ginger dry A G Gupta; 100 bales cotton S General Trading Co; 110 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 330 bales cotton K Dewchand & Co; 485 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 6750 bags groundnut oil cake B Dreyfus & Co.

For Bremen.—110 bales cotton K Dewchand & Co.

For Gothenburg.—75 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal & Co; 126 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Ghent.—55 bales cotton K Dewchand & Co; 60 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Antwerp.—116 bales cotton waste M Chandulal & Co; 220 bales cotton O Suleman & Co.

For Ratterdam—82 bales cotton fly clean M Chandulal & Co.

S.S. Barenfels for Antwerp.—110 bales cotton V P Maskai & Co.

S.S. Jeypore for Kobe.—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Osaka.—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S.S. Celebus Marus for Kobe.—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Sept. 23.

S.S. Taria, Agents M M & Co., from Durban.—10 cases butter; 72 cases oranges; 85 cases grapes fruits; 22 packages vegetable.

From L. Marques—270 packages cashue nuts.

From Beera.—18490 packages sugar.

From Mozambique.—250 bales shell; 87 bales nopupa seed.

From Daresalam—29 tusks ivory 8 bundles hides and skins; 3450 bales cotton.

From Mombasa.—3792 bags potatoes; 25 cases printing type; 34 crts. citrus fruits; 23 packages vegetable.

S.S. Garmula, M. M. & Co. from Rangoon.—10419 bags rice; 589 bags cotton seed; 30 bales wool; 16156 bundles teak; 67913 pieces teak.

From Tuticorin—34 bales cotton yarn; 304 cases matches; 21 bales senna leaves.

From Alleppy.—89 bags cocoanuts.

From Cochin.—264 chests tea; 140 bales cotton; 211 bundles coir ropes; 553 bundles coir yarn; 17 bags coffee.

From Calicut.—54 jottas coir yarn; 53 pottas coir ropes; 40 bundles coif fibres.

From Colombo.—26 cases toys.

S.S. City of Leicester, Agents I F & Co., from Hull.—1183 bundles steel bars; 645 loose steel joists; 780 drums paint; 314 bundles M S Sheets; 350 drums disinfectant fluede; 228 cases distemper; 267 loose steel angles; 1200 drums linseed oil; 225 cases polish; 97 cases machinery; 158 bundles hardware; 59 cases colour; 85 cases turpentine substance.

SETHNA ATTACKS Cr. L. A. BILL

(Continued from Page 1.)

causes and any amount of Press laws would not stamp out the evil. The best method was to develop industries and find out avenues of employment for the youths of the country. If that was done, the movement would die a natural death.

Referring to communalism, he asked whether the fact that the most superior appointments were at present monopolised by non-Indians was not a part of Governments' policy of sectarianism. By suppressing the press, communalism could not be stamped out. He divined that the motive of the Bill was they wanted to establish the rule of Order rather than the rule of Law.

QUACK REMEDY.

Mr. J. C. Banerjee described the Bill as the quack remedy of a quack doctor. In order to cure a local disease in the Punjab and Bengal the Government had brought a Bill for the whole of India. Government had no right to thrust an unwanted piece of legislation on the whole of India for the sake of treating the disease.

FUNERAL OF DEMOCRACY.

Mr. P. N. Sapru opposed the Bill as it was inconsistent with the basic principle of liberal democracy. It would mean the funeral of democracy in which India was still in her infancy for it gave powers to the future Government of vested interests to crush the Opposition political parties by declaring them unlawful and forfeiting their funds. He would rather trust the British Executive than the Government of vested interests. The verdict of the Assembly in rejecting the Bill at the consideration stage was perfectly legitimate. Why did not Government accept at least the suggestions of Government's own friends before certifying the Bill?

THOSE EMINENT JOURNALISTS

Mr. Sapru exhaustively criticised the provisions relating to the Press and after paying a tribute to the work of eminent Indian Journalists for the progress of India he condemned the provisions as intended to muzzle the Press.

Mr. Sapru was prepared for no compromise over the Press provisions

The Maharaja of Darbhanga supported the measure as he was convinced that it was essential for tranquillity in India.

Mr. Suhrawardy (Midnapore) said that Government were justified in bringing the Bill. But when it had been twice rejected by the popular House why should Government thrust it down India's throat? He preferred that Government should wait till December and if after then the situation had in any way become bad, then they could bring the Bill.

OPPOSE IT "IN TOTO"

Lala Ramsarandas, Leader of the Opposition, said they had been left in an unfair position having either to accept or reject the Bill. Hence no alternative was left to them but to oppose it in toto. He appealed to Government to reconsider the matter and in the light of the conclusive verdict of the Assembly drop the Bill and leave the local councils to take local measures to deal with dangers against which the Governments wished to arm themselves. If the necessity to deal with Civil Disobedience arose, it was open to Government to enact an ordinance in the light of past experience but it was unwise to arm Government with permanent legislation as that would retard the healthy growth of democratic administration and outlook.

Sir Hayat Khan Noon testified to the fact that the ordinary law had failed and it was only by emergency powers given in 1930 that the Government could deal with various menaces.

Sir Henry Craik was present during the greater part of the debate and is expected to wind it up on Wednesday.

The Council adjourned.—A.P.

Heavy Southern Hedge Selling

Trade And Bombay Buying

Operators Await War Developments

U. S. COTTON CROP MOVEMENT INCREASING

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

On Saturday, the New York Cotton futures market declined on heavy Southern hedge selling and favourable weather.

Recently there was considerable buying by mills and Bombay operators. But in view of favourable weather over the U. S. Cotton Belt, the movement of the crop is increasing.

Professional operators are keenly watching War developments, but in the absence of actual hostilities, present prices are believed high enough.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by Southern hedge-selling and favourable weather.

The market seems to be overbought as recently there was considerable buying by trade and Bombay operators were persistent buyers on fears of War. But now weather being favourable, the movement is likely to increase with simultaneous increase in hedge selling.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York Cotton market opened at a decline of 4 points with October 10.53. There was slight buying which improved prices one point from the opening level and October was quoted 10.54 which was the highest level.

For the day Liverpool there was increased hedge selling which resulted in a decline of 6 points and October was quoted 10.46. The market closed at a net decline of 11 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 10.65c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 8 points at 10.70c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with October 6.56. There was Bombay buying and local support in a nervous market owing to tense political situation. Later on there was covering by shorts and some trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 7 points and finally closed at a net rise of 2 to 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 6.47d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of one point. At the close October was quoted 5.18, January 4.97 and March 4.97.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian futures market was fairly steady and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 7 to 6 points with Spot cotton 10 points down at 8.52. Upper futures closed 6 points up.

REUTER'S NEW YORK REVIEW.

After declining the market advanced sharply in absence of increased Southern offerings, coupled with war talk which evidently created apprehensions that shipments of Egyptian and East Indian cotton to Europe might be retarted. Trade buying absorbed increased hedging on advance which however slowed down, as the market reached above 10.75 cents for December, while speculative demand slackened pending more definite developments in Europe.

According to spot interests in the eastern belt demand has been very good from all centres with gratifying expansions in the export demand which has taken all offerings so far.

There have been fewer crop complaints with improved weather. Private reports indicate that about 40 per cent of the crop has opened with 20 to 25 per cent picked. Prospects for the top-crop are fair to poor but appear good in the western portions, Texas and Oklahoma.

TRADE ACTIVITY.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—The political situation still remains very confused with the situation changing almost hourly. Increased Southern hedge-selling and more favourable weather caused a reaction in New York.

Apart from politics, the small reduction of half a million bales from the pre-bureau estimate of 12 million bales has been off-set by the improved outlook for outside growths, Indian estimates being over six million bales and China 2 million, thus leaving the supply position fairly well balanced.

Trade activity has been slowly expanding but this is attributed to political fears rather than any real pick-up in the world's consumption.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 10.54—03 (10-8 a.m.)

Lowest 10.46—11 (12 noon)

Liverpool October highest 5.99 plus 03

Lowest 5.92 —04

Messrs Langley and Co. have received the following cable:—

Liverpool: Active market with increasing turnover. Geneva crisis still dominates the situation, but unless hostilities develop the advance seems to have gone far enough.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Recent buying partly on account of War fears, but apart from that, unless hedging pressure increases materially, expect market work higher owing depletion reserves of American cotton.

New York: Market stubborn. Trade and Bombay absorbing heavy hedge sales. Cotton wanted at each point down. Domestic and general business outlook good.

New York: Further advance depends upon War prospects. If War is avoided market will be long, with crop movement to come. Prices however are not high.

New York: There is tendency to consider War risk discounted. Movement accelerated by good weather. Hedge selling was heaviest. To-day's buying was mostly for foreign account. Think buyers will do better by waiting in the absence of new bullish developments.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Continent and continued Bombay buying; Fair hedging.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 21

Broach A/M 1936 opening 205 1/4; highest 207; lowest 205; closing 206 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 186 1/2; highest 188 1/2; lowest 186 1/2; closing 188

Bengal D/J opening 139 1/2; highest 141 1/4; lowest 139 1/2; closing 140 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 25 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-10-35) Rs. 11 1/2

ARGENTINE CROPS

The Argentine Government estimate wheat area 14,885,000 acres against last year's final figure of 18,476,000 acres. The estimate is larger than general expectation.

The Argentine Linseed acreage was 61,28,000 acres against last year's final 6,916,000 acres whilst the U. S. A. and Canadian Yield is estimated at 404,000 tons against 135,000 tons last year.

U. S. COTTON GINNING

Bombay, Sept 23

The American cotton ginning report will be published to-day and the same will be received here to-night.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept 23

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 32/4; Closing Rs. 32/4

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/9/1 1/2; Highest Rs. 6/10/6; Lowest Rs. 6/8/7 1/2; Closing Rs. 6/10/1 1/2

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/11/9; Highest Rs. 6/13/1 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/11/6; Closing Rs. 6/11/7 1/2

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 27/8; Closing Rs. 27/15

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/14/6; Highest Rs. 2/14/9; Lowest 2/14/1 1/2; Closing Rs. 2/14/6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Sept 23

Wheat	2,589 cwts.
Linseed	3,883 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	162 cwts.
Gingellyseed	206 cwts.
Poppyseed	87 cwts.
Groundnuts	9,594 cwts.
Castorseed	868 cwts.
Rice	23,433 cwts.
Cottonseed	8,382 cwts.
Gram	870 cwts.
Joowar	356 cwts.
Maize	140 cwts.
Bajree	866 cwts.
Coal	740 tons.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 23

Despite a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 207/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs 228/14 on active buying local jobbers and professional operators. The undertone of the market was firm and local operators are awaiting war developments. The local market is overbought on account of big option business and large quantities are bought in Liverpool and New York.

Prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 209/8 but Liverpool opened at a decline of 5 points and later was quoted 8 points lower. There was considerable selling here and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 205/12. Later on prices advanced to Rs. 207/8 on covering and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach AIM	207 4 0
Oomra D/J	189 0 0
Bengal D/J	141 8 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 23

Bengal Superfine	158/159
Bengal Fine	151/153
Bengal F G	147/148
Sind-Punjab Fine	151/153
Sindh-Punjab F G	147/148
Wardha-Hingt	213/214
Nagpur/Savner	216/218
Pundhurna	206/208
Yeotmal	203/205
Arvi	203/205
Ellichpur	200/203
Berar	200/203
Khamgaon	200/203
Mulkapur	198/200
Khandesh	198/200
Jalna/Sailu	198/200
Burwah/Sanavad	198/200
Broach Fine	228/233
Punjab/American	233/238
Punjab/American mix	218/223
Cambodia	— 288
Cambodia 2nd Crop	248/253
Compta Good	243/248
Bagalkot	238/243
Western	238/248
Kampala	348
Busoga	345
Jinja	333
New Manza	316

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept 23

In full-pressed bales.	21-9-35.	Since 1st Sept This year.
Khandesh	...	190
Central India	42	263
Barsi and Nagar	...	246
Berar	...	305
Total Oomras	42	1,004
Dholera	...	1,722
N W Provinces	...	297
Rajputana	43	459
Sind-Punjab	...	1,526
Broach	...	89
Coompta and Dharwar	...	81
Westerns-Northerns	...	1,187
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	692
American	...	1,165
Egyptian and African	277	7,204
Total	367	15,426

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept to 19th Sept

In full-pressed bales	21-9-35.	This year.
Europe	498	13,996
Japan and China	4,150	13,038
Coast Ports	3	1,122
Up-country by Rail	...	8,192
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	13,483
Total	4,651	49,821

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 21-9-35	1088000	889000
Receipts yesterday 21-9-35	31000	11000
Exports to date 21-9-35	448000	538000
Stock at Ports 20-9-35	1615000	2689000
Stock at Interior Towns 20-9-35	1414000	1330000
Stock at Liverpool 20-9-35	449000	993000
Visible Supply 20-9-35	3743000	5559000
Quantity in sight 20-9-35	1739000	1375000
Quantity out of sight 20-9-35	1102000	1134000

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 20th September 402 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 15,059 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 50,879 bales

Less 35,820 bales

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept 23

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and local operators are awaiting political developments. The gold market was fairly steady. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-6 7/16.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	66 15 0
Aso delivery	67 1 0
Kartik delivery	67 6 0
Ready gold	35 0 6
Aso delivery	35 0 6
Kartik delivery	35 0 9

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Sept 21

September 66.70 plus 20

December 66.75 plus 05

March 67.25 plus 15

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, Sept 23

Bombay market quotations—

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 32/8

Copper Sheets Rs. 37/8

Tone: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept 23

B C Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Sept/May.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 to Feb.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mar/Dec

NEW YORK—

B C Rate 272 1/2

Banks selling T T 270 1/2

Banks buying T T 267 3/4

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 560

Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 5/8

Banks buying T T 77 3/8

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 138

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 103

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.91 3/4 21st instant

Hongkong/London 2/0 15/16 23rd instant

Shanghai/London 1/6 7/16 23rd instant

Japan/London 1/2 1/16 23rd instant

Java/London 7.26 23rd instant

London/Paris 74.59 21st instant

London/Belgium 29.07 21st instant

London/Switzerland 15.12 21st instant

London/Italy 60.43 21st instant

London/Berlin 12.22 21st instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 21st instant

London/New York 4.91 3/16 21st instant

London/Amsterdam 7.26 3/4 21st instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady. Gold .27-1-4 20th instant .27-1-5 21st instant

Silver London Ready 29 5/16 20th instant 29 1/4 21st instant

Silver London Forward 29 3/8 20th instant 29 1/4 21st instant

Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 20th instant 65 5/8 21st instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 20th instant 5/8 per cent 21st instant

London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 20th instant 3/4 per cent 21st instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 mos 1 per cent

6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST: Generally fair, local thundershowers in Florida.

CENTRAL: Partly cloudy.

WEST: Partly cloudy to unsettled.

LONDON RUBBER

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following report from their London Office dated September 9:—

"The rubber market remained dull during the past week with narrow price movements. Occasional liquidation of near positions were prevented from depressing prices by a fairly steady demand from the Trade chiefly American.

Generally speaking, operators for the moment, are trading within very narrow limits pending the clarification of the present uncertainties such as the International political situation, the Oct/Dec position and the probable action of the International Regulation Committee.

WAR CLOUDS

Although it is thought that in the event of hostilities between Italy and Abyssinia, rubber should not be greatly affected, it is felt that a peaceful solution of the problem would assist sentiment

With regard to the Oct/Dec position much will depend on whether holders generally will sell their rubber outright or transfer it to more distant positions. The former policy might bring prices to a lower level while the latter would improve the outlook, considerably. As stated in our last report, our own experience is that many holders are transferring their holdings rather than sell outright at the present low prices.

We understand the International Regulation Committee is to meet on the 24th instant but beyond stating that we have reason to believe that its members are giving very close attention to the present position and the future outlook, we cannot venture to forecast the developments at the meeting.

RESTRICTIONS

It appears to us that the disappointingly slow rate of decrease in world stocks calls for a further restriction of at least five per cent unless the Committee is in possession of sufficiently encouraging data as regards the expectation of decreasing supplies and increasing consumption in the near future.

Taking a broad view of the situation, we feel that holders of rubber should not allow the prevailing dullness and even the possibility of a further temporary contraction in values to shake their determination to retain their holdings for the revival which we feel confident our market should enjoy in the later months of this year, and during the next year, as a result of the really effective operation of the restriction scheme, the earlier success of which is now known to have been rtarted by the rush of production. Just prior to its introduction and the accumulation of unused export coupons over too long a period. The former cannot recur and all unused coupons at the end of this month are to be cancelled, while future coupons will only be valid for the quarter in which they are issued.

The Dutch East Indies shipments during August (published to-day) were 21,327 tons, as compared with 21,126 tons in July, both figures being within the quota.

The United Kingdom stocks increased during the week by 553 tons.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 23.

3 per cent 1951/54	96/15
3 per cent 1941	101/14
3 1/2 per cent G P Nc	88/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	103
4 per cent 1943	107
4 per cent 1960/70	105/2
4 1/2 per cent 1935/60	113/12
5 per cent 1939/44	108/5
5 per cent 1940/43	109/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/5
TAXFREE.	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	116
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B.D.L.	100/10
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).	
4 per cent B P T	1974 102
4 per cent M. Deb.	1974 101/8
5 per cent M. Deb.	1959 111/8
6 per cent M. Deb.	1954 124
6 per cent K P T	1956 124
6 1/2 per cent B I T	1937 104

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 88/4. There was fairly good enquiry. Local shorts were covering and there was some support from Banks and Calcutta operators. Prices advanced to Rs. 88/12.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Sept 23

The local share bazar remained closed to-day for forward business and in the cash section there was very little business.

The Directors of the Board have met to-day to discuss the situation in view of findings of the situation from the statements of accounts of the members of the Exchange.

CASH BUSINESS IN SHARES

Bombay, Sept. 23.

The President of the Bombay Stock Exchange has issued a notice as under:—

Members are allowed to do business on cash from to-morow (Tuesday) in the below-mentioned shares only which are at present on the forward list.

Colaba Land
Gokak Mills
New Great
Mysore Mills
Phoenix Mills
Simplex Mills
Sassoon Silk
Alcock
Indian Bleaching
Tata Hydro
Construction
Trams
Bombay Steamer
Telephone
Shivrajpur

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Sept. 23.

100	Ahm. Advance	301 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 UP
250	Bombay Dyeing	712 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	212 8
100	Central India	235 0
100	Colaba	116 4
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	360 0
I. E. D.	Sassoon	0 3 0
100	Finlay	103 2
100	Gokak	162 8
100	Hindustan	1655 0
100	Indore	65 10
100	Kohinoor	176 4
100	Khatau	72 8
1000	Morarji	755 0
250	Laxmi	607 8
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Madhavji	750 0
250	Model	50 0
50	Mysore	100 0
200	New Great	110 0
100	Oosmanshahi	51 4
100	Phoenix	285 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2275 0
50	Simplex	61 14
100	Swadeshi	125 4
100	Swan	80 0
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1270 0
1000	Western	750 0
BANKS.		
100	Reserve Bank	117 8
50-100	Baroda	95 0
25-50	Central	31 4
500	Imperial	1455 0
125-500	Im. Con.	352 8
50-100	India	118 8
5	Union	5 4
CEMENTS.		
10	Bundi	35 0
70	Gwalior	112 8
160	Indian	460 0
40	Katni Def.	1925 0
100	Katni Ord.	487 8
70	Okha	250 0
70	Punjab	23 2
100	Shahabad	488 12
70	United	119 8
INSURANCE		
15-100	Jupiter	11 8
15-75	New India	37 0
200	Oriental	4200 0
10-100	Vulcan	6 14
ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old	149 6
	Ahmedabad New	55 0
100	Andhra Valley	1590 0
10	Ajmer	10 2
50	Bombay Tram	145 5
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 10
100	Karachi	218 12
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	162 8
1000	Tata Power	1475 0
RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahm. Frantil	877 8
100	Amr. Patty	121 8
100	C Province	87 0
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	71 8
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	89 8
500	Tapty Valley	758 2
MININGS		
10	Shivrajpur	29 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	480 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	128 0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock	156 4
50	Belapur Sugar	312 8
150	Bombay Steam	303 2
125	Bombay Burma	336 4
50	Bombay Burma Conty	120 0
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	2 15
100	Bombay Telephone	102 4
100	Indian Bleaching	98 12
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	525 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	611 4
15	Scindia	11 1
30	Premier Construction	75 0
25	Tata Oil	16 0
PREFERENCE		
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1390 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	290 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	82 8
5	p.c. Central India	520 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	131 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	140 0
7 1/2	p.c Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	142 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1427 8
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	178 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	144 12
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 21

Messrs. Bathiwala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Pow and Lt 5 per cent P A	28
Amer Forn Power Common	6
Amer Forn Power Gold D	68
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	30
Elec Bond 6 per cent Pfd	63
Amer Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	81
Consolidated Gas	26
Int Tel and Tel	27
Western Union Telgm	46 1/2
Radio Corporation	7
New York Central	24 1/4
Erie R R	11
Union Pacific R R	100
Great North Pfd	25
Bethlehem Steel	37
United States Steel	44
Noranda Mines	38
Int Nickel of Canada	29 1/2
Imp Jap Govt 6 1/2 per cent 1954	99
Imp Jap Govt 5 1/2 per cent 1965	85
King of Denmark 6 per cent 1942	101
Tokyo Elec Lt 6 per cent 1953	81
Comm Wealth of Aus 4 1/2 per cent 1956	96
Can Natl Rly 5 per cent 1969	107
Can Natl Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1956	103
King of Norway 6 per cent 1944	105
Anaconda Copper	20 1/4
Cerr de Pasco Copper	58
Western Elec Inst	17
Ford Motors of Canada A	25
General Motors	43 3/4
Sperry Corporation	12
Goodyear Tyre	19
St Oil of N J	43
Socony	11
National Dairy	16
General Foods	31
Chase Bank	28 1/4
National City Bank	26 1/2
American Radiator	16

Total business 1 million

Remarks:—Market relatively steady at this level awaiting further War news.

WALL STREET OUTLOOK

New York, Sept 20

"Manifestation of strength featured in many groups early in the week but with advances attracting profit taking considerable irregularity persisted. Steel news was encouraging and electricity consumption and car loading made a very favourable showing. However despite bright business background a broad sharp decline in the latter part of the week developed on the belief that a sizeable correction was overdue, together with the nervousness over the European situation. Meanwhile the technical position is healthier but sentiment is unsettled and the outlook is very uncertain."—Reuter.

TRADE OUTLOOK

Bombay, Sept 23

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Head Office:—

Cotton: "Recent advance due to trade fixing and persistent Bombay buying with only moderate hedging. We look for a reaction as the movement increases."

Wheat: "Advance due to adverse Argentine crop reports and political uncertainty. Would buy only on reactions."

Sugar: "Would buy on easy markets."

Copper: "Statistical position improved. We favour purchases."

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York Liverpool:—

October 166 December 141 January 141 March 136 May 133 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/2

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach A/M 1936 209 Liverpool May 1936 5.88 Rs. 47 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—

Broach A/M 1936 209 New York May 10.71 Rs. 33 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/2

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 21

September 0.98c.

December 0.99 1/8c.

May 0.99 3/4c.

MONSOON WITHDRAWS FROM COUNTRY

POONA, September, 23.

Yesterday's depression over Bihar is filling up. There has been fairly widespread rain in North-West India and Burma, and scattered showers in the North of Madras coast, and East Central Provinces. Monsoon has withdrawn from the rest of the country.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Jalpaiguri 7 inches. Gwa 5 Dinajpur and Darjeling 4 each, Tavoy 3, Kyaukpyu and Darbhanga 2 each, Amherst, Rangoon, Mymensingh and Sambalpur 1½ each, Port Blair 1.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in Behar and Orissa and South Bengal and continue widespread in North Bengal, Assam and Burma.—A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 23-9-1935.

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year.
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	0.00	79.89	68.64
St George's Hospital ..	0.00	128.44	93.35
J. J. Hospital ..	0.00	96.67	79.13
Matunga	0.00	86.24	81.45

Departure from Normal +14.49 in

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23-9-1935:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .031 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 degrees (0.3 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.1 degrees (0.3 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 107 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 10 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 11.41 inches

Total rainfall during the year 79.91 inches

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 23-9-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Sept 23

Java ready 13-15-3

S S Begum 4-3-6

Aug-Sept shipment 4-2-6

Oct-Dec shipment 4-3-3

Jan-March shipment 4-4-0

Ready Kesar 14-6-0

Saraya ready 13-14-6

BOYCOTT TELLS ON VEGETABLE SUPPLY

Sequel To Communal Tension In Lahore

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

"Buy Muslim Propaganda" and the resultant boycott of Hindu and Sikh firms are giving rise to serious estrangement of feeling between communities. Incidents wherein Muslims volunteers are taking aggressive attitude which, but for the prompt action of the police, was about to create a communal clash, are reported from the City.

It is stated that on refusal to comply with their request not to buy from Hindus some Muslims were roughly handled by them. The situation is getting tense. The authorities have posted police guards since yesterday in the important bazars of the City.

As a result of the extensive boycott of Hindus and Sikhs by wholesale Muslim dealers of vegetables, 80 per cent. of Hindu and Sikh families in Lahore are going without vegetables to-day.

Hindus and Sikhs contemplate, it is stated, retaliatory measures by inaugurating their own vegetable and fruit markets which are at present dominated by Muslims entirely.—United Press.

MASS SALES FOR REVENUE RECOVERY

4,000 Estates Advertised For Arrears Of Tax

HANSGANJ, Sept. 22.

About 4,000 Estates have been advertised for sale for arrears of Government revenues.—United Press.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1935

Freedom's Battle Lost, Moans Setalvad

STILL URGES WORKING THE REFORMS

But Sets Face Against Formation Of Anti-Congress Party Towards That End

Referring to the Government of India Act which has been put on the Statute Book, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, who arrived on Monday from England observed: "We have fought out the battle of freedom in the domain of internal administration of our country and have for the moment lost."

"India is genuinely and seriously dissatisfied and her self-respect has been wounded. Goodwill has been destroyed instead of being secured. This is the tragedy of India" he said in the course of a long statement.

LIBERALS NEED NO WARNING.

Replying to Sir Homi Mody's warning to the Liberal Party of toying with the Congress, he remarked: "The Liberal Party stands in no need of warning from Sir Homi Mody. His mill-owners, industrialists and merchants need warning and Sir Homi Mody had better look after them, for it was by the support, financial and otherwise, given by some people of those classes that the Congress was able to carry on the Civil Disobedience movement with the consequential detriment to the trade and prosperity of Bombay."

Asked what transpired in the course of his interview with Signor Mussolini at Rome recently, Sir Chimanlal said I had a very interesting talk with him for about 20 minutes," and added "during which we turned on Indian affairs among other subjects."

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who returned from Europe on Monday, on being interviewed, made the following statement:—

The Government of India Act has been put on the Statute Book. It is patently manifest that the enactment has grievously dissatisfied all political parties in India. Even the minorities who have secured what they regard as valuable safeguards are far from being content with the extent of the devolution of power into the hands of the elected representatives of the people under the new Constitution. We have fought our battle of freedom in the domain of the internal administration of our country and have for the moment lost.

FAILURE WRIT LARGE

The main reasons for our failure are writ large. Want of unity and lack of political sagacity are largely responsible for our disappointment. If in 1930, when the first Round Table Conference was called the Communal problem had been settled, if the Congress had then joined the Conference when there were no commitments instead of joining it in 1931, accepting the commitments of federation, central responsibility and safeguards and if Mr. Gandhi had not bungled in London in 1931 as he did, owing to his ineptitude for practical statesmanship and if thoughtless and inopportune threats of entirely severing the British connection, repudiation of public debts, killing British trade and the like had not been uttered, India would have secured a more liberal constitution, and some of the safeguards that now clog central responsibility would in all probability have not been imposed or would not have been in as severe a form as you find in the new Act.

FUTURE PLAN OF ACTION

I have recalled here some of the causes of our failure not for the purpose of apportioning blame but to take lesson for the future. It is not of much practical use bemoaning what has happened. The important question is, what are we going to do now that the new Constitution has come? To my mind, under existing circumstances, there is no option but to work it. It is a good omen that the Congress Party has decided to enter the legislatures and is developing parliamentary mentality. I have no doubt, in spite of apparent unwillingness to declare its policy about accepting office, the Congress representatives will accept offices whenever they find themselves in a position to command a majority in any legislature. It is, however, suggested by some Congressmen that they would enter the legislatures and accept offices for the purpose of wrecking the constitution. I earnestly hope they will not embark upon such a mad career. Any such attempt is sure to be regarded by the minorities as an attack on the safeguards they have secured, and this will destroy all chances of effecting complete unity in the country.

WORKING THE REFORMS

Political wisdom demands that a united front should be secured at all cost, and the new ministers in the Provinces and the Centre should be men of wisdom and courage backed by a large majority composed of all communities and sections in the various legislatures, united on certain policies and principles irrespective of communal considerations. If able and patriotic ministers so backed were to work the constitution, inadequate and unsatisfactory though it is, in a reasonable and sagacious manner no Governor-General or Governor can afford continuously to quarrel with his ministry and legislature by an unreasonable use of the safeguards and his special powers.

GOODWILL DESTROYED

But both parties in the game must get into the right frame of mind and the responsibility lies heavily on His Majesty's Government to see that their representatives here act and behave in a manner to restore confidence in their intentions towards India. India is genuinely and seriously dissatisfied and her self-respect has been wounded. Goodwill has been destroyed instead of being secured. This is a tragedy; for India and England have both profited by their connection and they will continue to profit by such connection if it is to be on the footing of really equal partnership. It is the duty of His Majesty's Government to give special instructions to the Governor-General and the Governors to do their best to secure the confidence of the Indian people and to do nothing to hamper or delay the attainment by them of real responsible Government as early as possible. To secure this end and in order to make an effective gesture as an earnest of their good intentions, His Majesty's Government should take the bold step of appointing as Governors in all the provinces men of eminence in public life in England and India. The present system of appointing as Governors members of the Indian Civil Service to all Governor-ship except of the three Presidency Provinces, is entirely unsuited and should be discontinued. From my personal experience of the members of the Civil Service, both European and Indian, gained as a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay and in other capacities, I can say that they constitute a very efficient set of public servants devoted to their duty, but it is entirely incongruous that they should any longer be placed in positions where they have to determine and define policies in any form of responsible Government. A Butler or a Hailey who can get out of the Civil Service skin and take in some measure a broad view of Indian political affairs is produced only once in a century. What is wanted in persons holding the position of Governors is political sagacity and capacity to understand the other man's point of view more than administrative talent and experience. Sir Homi Mody in his recent utterance at the Ripon Club said that under the new Constitution, the Civil Service will no longer be allowed to be arbiter of policy, but they will have to be the instruments of administration. Th's is far from correct when members of the Civil Service are presumably to be Governors in about ten provinces.

REPLY TO MODY

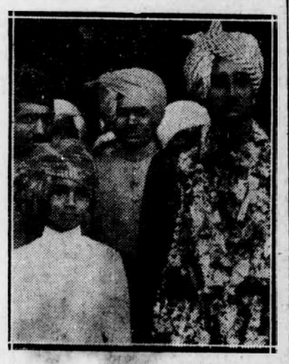
Sir Homi Mody warns the Liberal Party against toying with the Congress. The Liberal Party has always stood steadfastly for constitutional methods and openly denounced the Congress methods of direct action even when the Civil Disobedience Movement was at its highest, although by doing so, it incurred great popular displeasure. The Liberal Party has also exposed and opposed the measures of Governmet whenever it considered such measures to be against public interests. The Liberal Party stands in no need of warning from Sir Homi Mody. His mill-owners, industrialists and merchants need warning and Sir Homi Mody had better look after them, for it was by the support, finacial and otherwise, given by some people of those classes that the Congress was able to carry on the Civil Disobedience movement with the resulting in serious detriment to the trade and prosperity of Bombay. Sir Homi advocates the foundation of a new Farty to work the Reforms and to combat the intention attributed to the Congress to wreck the Constitution after getting into the legislatures and accepting offices. The Congress has not yet declared any such intention, and the utterances of some Congressmen to that effect need not be taken too seriously. The Swarajist Party headed by Pandit Motilal Nehru that entered the legislatures avowed their object in doing so to be the wrecking of the Congress. They had to say so in order to break through the orthodox Congress view of those days of boycotting the legislatures. They soon, however, began to act quite differently.

LIBERAL ATTITUDE THE BEST

History wll surely repeat itself and the earnest of it is given by the restrained manner in which the Congress members of the Assembly have on the whole acted. There are already too many groups and parties in the land, and it is not advisable to start one more. At the same time, all groups and parties outside the Congress can and should cooperate and work together on any agreed programme in national interests and oppose and counteract whenever necessary any undesirable action of the Congress which may militate against such programme. It is not necessary, however, to form a new Party and organisation avowedly and openly antagonistic to the Congress as suggested. There is no reason why the activities and views of the Congress should not be supported by other groups when such activities and views are beneficial to the country. The Liberal attitude is the correct one, co-operate with Government or any other party whenever possible and oppose them strongly whenever necessary, the test on each occasion being the real interests of the country.

When our representative asked him what transpired in the interview he had with Signor Mussolini, he said: "I had a very interesting talk with him for about twenty minutes during which we turned on Indian affairs among other subjects."

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Liberal leader, returned to India on Monday from Europe. He was received at the Wharf by Devika Rani, Mr. Himansu Rai (2nd from left) and others.



H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Shivgadh arrived in Bombay on Monday by the Italian mail boat.

IDENTITY CARDS FOR YOUTHS

Chittagong Magistrate Extends System To Buddhists

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 23.

With a view to prevent communication with terrorists the Districts Magistrate has issued a fresh order under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, directing Buddhist youths in Chittagong between ages 12 and 25 to obtain identity cards which they shall carry at all times and must produce on demand before any Police, Military, or Gazetted Civil Officer or Union Board member

Violation of this order will entrail prosecution. The order will be enforced in 14 thanas including the Sadar Kotwali from October 20.

It may be recalled that the system of carrying identity cards was introduced here in 1933 and was confined to Hindus only.

Cards of three varying colours are issued. The white one indicates that the bearer has not hitherto been known to be implicated in any terrorist crime, blue cards to suspects and red cards to detenus.—United Press.

NOT WITHIN ITS PROVINCE

Nagpur Bench Nullifies Bombay High Court's Decree

NAGPUR, Sept 19.

That the Bombay High Court had no jurisdiction to pass decrees against properties situate beyond the Bombay Presidency and that the decrees passed such properties were mere nullities was the burden of a judgment of a full bench of the Judicial Commissioner's Court consisting of Messrs. Subhedar, Niyogi and Staples.

The Bombay High Court passed an order, in favour of Dharamsi Jetha of Bombay, for the realisation of Rs. 40,595 due from the firm of Gangaram Tekchand of Malkapur, Buldana District, appointing a receiver to take charge of the judgment-debtor's mortgaged properties and for their sale. This order was transferred to the Additional District Judge, Khamgaon, for execution.

The firm of Gangaram Tekchand therefore filed a Civil Suit claiming a declaration that the aforesaid order of the Bombay High Court was invalid, as Berar was not only outside the jurisdiction but outside British India also, and praying for an injunction restraining the defendants from executing the same.

The full bench of the judicial Commissioner's court held that the Berar Province was a foreign territory. The bench was further of opinion that consent could not give jurisdiction and that a court could not adjudicate upon a subject matter which did not fall within its province as defined by law. The bench therefore accepted another appeal by Murlidhar Sriniwas and others, whose property, situated in Wardha District, was ordered by the Bombay High Court to be placed in possession of the firm of Gorakhram Sadhuram. It directed the District Judge, Wardha, to return the writ of possession to the Prothonotary of the Bombay High Court expressing its inability to execute it.—A. P.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY IN KASHMIR

State Celebrates Birthday Of Maharajah

SRINAGAR, Sept. 23.

H. H. the Maharajah's birthday was celebrated on September 21 and 22. A public holiday was observed throughout the State on twenty-first.

In the morning the Resident of Kashmir sent a congratulatory letter and the Rajas of Poonch, Chenani, and Ministers, and other prominent persons offered congratulations. In the afternoon His Highness proceeded down the river Jehlum in the State barge, with an escort of four others, and received a hearty reception from occupants of gaily decorated house-boats and crowds assembled on the banks.

Afterwards, there was a Durbar at the Rajgarh Palace which was attended by officers of the State and Durbaris. In the evening most of the Srinagar society, both British and Indian, attended a reception at the palace.

On the 22nd of September His Highness gave a garden party to State officials at the Gulab Palace.—A. P.

DAMODAR RISES AGAIN

BURDWAN, Sept. 22.

A message has been received to the effect that the Damodar is in high floods again. The Raneegunge read 17 feet at 00/40 hours. It is reported that water is rising rapidly. The embankment in the vicinity of village Dadpur, which was breached in several places during the last floods, appears to be in danger.

A later message states that Raneegunge guage was steady at 03/40 hours.

A message from Chinsurah, the headquarters of Hooghly District, states that the embankment at Nischintapur, in the neighbourhood of Tarakeshwar, a well-known place of Hindu pilgrimage, is also in danger of being breached.—A. P.

Magistrate Assumes Preacher's Role

Convicts Socialists But Advises Them To Study Organisation Of State And Presents Them Books

GUNTUR (By Mail)

The rare phenomenon of a convicting Magistrate presenting his prisoners with books was witnessed to-day when Mr. D. N Strathie, District Magistrate, presented Messrs. Ramalingiah, P. Ramasubbiah and Dr. Krishnamurthy, Socialist workers, who were charged under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act, with copies of C.E.M. Joad's "Liberty to-day" and Galsworthy's plays, after sentencing them to six months' simple imprisonment each. They were recommended to be placed in the "A" class.

The accused were charged with printing and distributing handbills exhorting labourers to rise in a body to fight for better rights, published under the auspices of the Guntur Labour Protection League which was started by the accused sometime back.

IN PREACHER'S ROLE

After delivering judgment, Mr. Strathie said by way of advice to the youths:

I have found you guilty and I am sending you to prison. I want first to say a few words to you in the hope that they will do you some good. I realise that I am in the position of a preacher and that you cannot very well answer me at this stage. But I do not wish to take advantage of my privileged position.

First, I trust you will realise that in sendng you to prison, I am acting in pursuance of what I conscientiously believe to be my duty. I trust you will not bear any ill-will against me or against the Government I represent. IN particular, I trust you will not accuse me, as you have accused the Magistrate in your drama of being bribed by the local factory owners. For, upto a point, I am with you and if I were a dictator here, I would immediately introduce some of the reforms for which you ask in your pamphlet.

DON'T STIR UP CLASS HATRED

I am moreover willing to believe that you have been acting conscientiously. What I want you to appreciate is that if your object is to improve the conditions of labouring classes, you are certainly going the wrong way about it. In the first place—as I have tried to bring out in my judgment—you are relying for the success of your efforts almost wholly on stirring up class hatred. No good can ever come of that.

Secondly, you are displaying your youthful ignorance by imagining and leading your ignorant hearers to imagine that the lot of the workers can be immediately benefited by a radical change in the organisation of industry and the substitution of the present "enterpreneurs" by (presumably) representatives of the workers, men like yourself. I would ask you to ponder over a few questions.

What do you really know about the organisation of industry? Do you seriously think that you could run Maddi Venkaa Subbayya's tobacco factory if through a rising of the workers you did get control over it? Do you think anybody would lend you any capital?

You may answer that, under your regime, the banks would also be under your control and that State capital would be disbursed to you. How long do you fancy you would keep it? What do you know about large-scale finance? What do you know about tobacco, its buying, grading and marketing?

I have no hesitation in assuring you and all your friends that within two months the coolies you have deluded would be in the streets living on doles, that there would soon be a serious shortage of tobacco and that within 12 months the nation would be bankrupt and you and the coolies would be starving.

ONE TYRANNY FOR ANOTHER.

You have been extolling the merits of the new regime in Russia and telling your listeners how happy the workers are there now-a-days. I wonder where you got the information and whether you have heard the other side of the picture, how the change was effected at the cost of oceans of blood; stupendous misery not only for the rich but for the middle classes and the poor; how the practical effect has been at the best to substitute one tyranny for another; how the workers in Russia (except the successful few who rise to be like yourself labour leaders) now lie herded in barracks under the strictest discipline; how 70 per cent. of the railway workers, for instance, making about two millions have recently been punished under an all-embracing Article 3 of the Soviet Criminal Code which makes neglect of duty a criminal offence; how family life which means so much to Indian in particular has been destroyed; how private property has been largely eliminated; how the private property that remains is no longer safe from the hands of thieves owing to the inefficiency of the new Executive; how the peasants who produce the essential foodstuffs you mention in pamphlet No. 6 are also herded in barracks away from their families and have during the last two years starved as there was a partial failure of crops and the bulk of the crops that remained were sent to the Cities to feed Organised Labour in the huge new factories.

WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED IN RUSSIA.

Do you realise that personal liberty has largely disappeared in Russia that people like you for instance who dared to criticise the existing form of Government would have been put up against a wall and shot months ago?

In all sincerity, I would urge you to employ the few months' leisure you are going to secure, if my decision is upheld, in studying the complexities of the organisation of the State and of industry and in acquiring some really reliable information about that country which you are taking as your model.

In the way of helping you, I propose to present you with two books, a copy of Joad's "Liberty to-day" which will I hope convince you of the merits of those institutions which you are trying to destroy and the other a copy of Galsworthy's plays where you will see how it is possible for a labour advocate to write on the sufferings of the poor and criticise the administration of justice without imputing vile motives to the rich as a whole and bringing himself within the clutches of the Criminal Law."—United Press.

New Political Agent At Wadhwan

BARODA, Sept. 23.

Major H. M. Polton has been appointed as Political Agent at Wadhwan Camp. The term of Mr. Yaswantray Vora, Deputy Political Agent, has been extended to one year.—United Press.

It is announced that a Bombay Presidency Weights and Measures Conference will be held in Poona on September 27 with Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, M. L. C. in the chair. Mr. Maganbhai Patel, is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Patna Bomb Case Approver Released

PATNA, Sept. 23.

Hazarilal, accused in the Patna Bomb Case, 1931, was released today from the Bankipore Jail. He got life transportation. In the well-known Patna conspiracy case cropped up later, Hazarilal turned approver and his life sentence was reduced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. He was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment on another count.

The Governor-in-Council in recognition of Hazarilal's service commuted his sentence to four years.—United Press.

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